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Bracteates.

By DR. R. GAETTENS, Halle (Saale), Germany.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

The coins of the early German Middle Ages were small, two-faced pennies called denarii. Their designs were similar in form and with very small diameter of only 10 to 20 mm., giving die-cutters very little opportunity for artistic display. About the beginning of the twelfth century the diameter of



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the pennies became larger, but the thickness was correspondingly reduced. The consequence was that finally the pieces became so thin that the designs of the obverse and reverse interfered with each other and became mutually indistinct. The next natural step was that the pieces were struck only on one side. This transition took place around the fourth decade of the twelfth century. These uniface pieces, whose raised design forms the inverted and incuse design of the reverse, are called Bracteates, derived from the word bractea, a thin sheet of metal. Their diameter goes up to 50mm. and per-



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mitted the die-cutter to render artistic representations in the coin design. In this way the Bracteates are the first medieval coins which have significance for the history of art and which, as we shall presently see, are of great importance. Bracteates are a specifically German coin, and not even in all parts of Germany were Bracteates struck. The region of their first appearance is the country north and south of the Harz Mountains. From there they spread out to the North Sea and the Baltic, the River Weser, as soon as it leaves the region of Hessen, forming the west boundary, and the River Oder the eastern boundary. The countries in which occurred the

principal coinage of Bracteates were lower Saxony, upper Saxony and especially Thuringia and Hesse. From here they penetrated as far as the country around the Main River. A special small group is subsequently found in Swabia and on the Lake of Constance. From Saxony we see them advance to Silesia and Bohemia. It should also be mentioned that for a short time small Bracteates were likewise struck in Denmark and Norway. This covers geographically the territory of the appearance of the Bracteate coinage. The beginning of the coinage of Bracteates was already placed in the fourth decade of the twelfth century. The second half of the twelfth and the entire thirteenth century are the proper period of the Bracteates. Survivals of them have been coined in the shape of hollow pennies (*hohlpfennigen*) as late as the seventeenth century.



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The thin form of the Bracteates, which in the large specimens of Thuringia diminished even to the thinness of a sheet of paper, caused an extraordinary fragility. For that reason they were the victims of destruction to a much larger extent than the thicker two-faced coins. For the material which has come down to us we are indebted essentially to coin hoards which have conserved to our days larger quantities of these pieces. These hoards have disclosed to us a wider knowledge of the coinages of the Bracteates, of which a considerable quantity is "silent," that is, without inscription. Inasmuch as their attribution became possible only through their style, through the locality where the hoard was found and through the possibility to determine the time of the burial of the hoard, therefore, for the scope of



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this paper it would seem most to the point to consider in detail some of the most important hoards of Bracteates and to reproduce in picture examples of these hoards. I believe that by this means we could convey most readily an idea of the Bracteates, their character, their artistic significance and their differentiation in the various districts.

Therefore, let us first consider the hoard of Freckleben. Freckleben is a small village not far from the city of Aschersleben, in the Duchy of Anhalt. There a hoard of more than 4000 Bracteates was unearthed in the year 1860. Among these Bracteates a large part carried inscriptions which made possible the attribution of the pieces without difficulty. There were comprised in it coinages of Albrecht the Bear, Margrave of Anhalt and Brandenburg; of the

Bishopric of Halberstadt, the Abbey of Quedlinburg, the Counts of Arnstein and of Falkenstein of about the period of 1150 to 1190. The time of burial of this hoard can be traced to the beginning of the '90s. The hoard shows us already the artistic eminence which had been reached by the art of the die-cutter at this time and contains magnificent works of art of the late Romanesque period. Let the pieces speak for themselves in their reproduction:

1. Albrecht the Bear, Margrave of Anhalt and Brandenburg. 1124 to 1170. Bust of the margrave with sword and flag on a wall, flanked by two towers.



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2. Bishopric Halberstadt. Ulrich I of Regenstein. 1149 to 1180. The picture shows us the stoning of St. Stephen, the patron saint of Halberstadt. The inscription gives the name of this saint.

3. Also Halberstadt. Bishop Ulrich of Regenstein seated, and next to him St. Stephen seated. The inscription gives the name of the saint and of the bishop: SC (Sanctus) STEPA-OVDAL (Udalricus-Ulricus).

4. Abbey of Quedlinburg. Beatrice II of Swabia. 1138 to 1160. The abbess seated on a rampart under the middle one of three arches. Under each of the side arches a bust portrait, and below the feet of the abbess two female figures. On the rampart the inscription with the name of the abbess.

5. County Arnstein. Walter II. 1133 to 1166. A single-headed eagle over a building, in whose arches we see the busts of the count and countess.



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No. 16.

6. County Falkenstein. Burkhardt II. 1142 to 1174. Over the arch of a gate, the falcon; inside the arch the representation of the Fall from Grace.

7. Bracteate of the same Count of Falkenstein. The falcon between two vines. The inscription gives us the name of the count.

These examples will suffice for the hoard from Freckleben. They show us how rich the Bracteates are in pictorial representation, how they render complete scenes, as, for instance, the stoning of St. Stephen and the Fall from Grace; how they conserve for us pictures of the buildings and costumes and how representative they are of the art of the period.

Shortly before the hoard of Freckleben, in the fall of 1859, a hoard was found in the territory between Cothen and Wittenberg, probably also in the

Anhalt country. The exact location we, unfortunately, do not know, but which has been described by Prof. H. Dannenberg, in the "Magazine for Numismatics, Sphragistics and Heraldry" (*Zeitschrift für Münz, Siegel und Wappenkunde*). The hoard contains, in addition to the coinages of Margrave Albrecht the Bear, which we already know from the hoard of Freckleben, principally Bracteates of Count Bernhard of Anhalt, Duke of Saxony and Wittenberg; the Margraves Otto and Dietrich of Meissen and of Archbishop Wiechmann of Magdeburg, from the mint of Halle. The time of burial of the hoard can be placed approximately around 1190. The hoard is particularly of such importance on account of the splendid pieces of Archbishop Wiechmann of Magdeburg, from the mint at Halle, that I thought I



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should not pass it over. Let us, therefore, become acquainted with some of these pieces:

8. Saxony-Wittenberg. Bernhard, 1180 to 1212. Duke standing clothed in cloak with sword and flag. The inscription reads: BERNHERDVS. SVM EGO, meaning "I am Bernhardus."

9. Margraviate of Meissen. Otto the Wealthy. 1156 to 1190. Margrave standing with sword and flag. The inscription reads: OTTO MARCIO DE LIPPZINA, i. e., "Otto, Margrave of Leipzig."

The next three Bracteates are those of Archbishop Wiechmann of Magdeburg, 1154 to 1192.



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No. 21.

10. The archbishop standing between two deacons, who are carrying the crozier and crook.

11. The archbishop standing. Next to him the standing figure of St. Maurice, patron saint of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg.

12. The archbishop standing and reading mass; in front of him, chancel with the missal.

All three Bracteates give the name of the archbishop. They are among the finest which we owe to the art of the Bracteates.

For a detailed knowledge of the coinages of Duke Henry the Lion and his sons we are indebted to the hoard of Modesse, so named after the small vil-

lage near Peine on the north side of the Harz Mountains, where, in the year 1890, a hoard of more than 3000 Bracteates were unearthed. In addition to a large quantity of different Bracteates of Henry the Lion and his sons, the hoard contained principally coinages of the Bishopric of Hildesheim, and in addition, Goslar, Gandersheim, Helmstedt, Halberstadt, Magdeburg and several other territories were represented. The time of the burial of this hoard is presumed to be slightly later than the two preceding, about 1200.

13. Brunswick. Henry the Lion. 1142 to 1195. Under an arch with three towers, the lion of Brunswick to the left. On each side of the center tower two busts, each holding a lily sceptre. The inscription, which to some



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extent cannot be understood, ends with DVX HEINRIC LEOA, meaning "Duke Henry the Lion."

14. Also of Henry the Lion. It shows us the lion to the right between turreted walls. The inscription also gives the name of the overlord of the mint.

15. Brunswick. Henry the Tall, son of Henry the Lion. 1195 to 1227. Under arches, two lions facing each other.

16. Bishopric Hildesheim. Bishop Adelhog. 1170 to 1190. The bishop seated with crozier and missal between two towers. The inscription is a fancy one which cannot be deciphered.



No. 24.



No. 25.

17. Bracteate of the same bishop. In a fine marginal decoration of arches a cross. In its corners two lilies alternating with two other flowers. The piece shows the extraordinarily fine ornamentation of the period. The inscription, likewise, is a fake inscription.

18. Abbey of Gandersheim. Adelheid. 1160 to 1184. The abbess seated on a stool with crozier and missal, flanked by towers. Above the abbess in the field, her name.

These five Bracteates of the hoard of Modesse show us the character of the coinages north of the Harz. The diameter of the pieces is considerably

smaller than that of the Bracteates of Archbishop Wiechmann coined at Halle. The designs tend more to be ornamental and have a very distinctive character of their own.

The hoard of Bardowick was discovered only a few years ago, in the year 1912. Bardowick is a village not far from the city of Luneburg, which, in the twelfth century, for a time, was the residence of Henry the Lion and at that time flourished prominently. The time of burial of the hoard is considerably earlier than the previously described ones and can be placed around 1165. The hoard brought eminently beautiful series of coinages of the Harz



No. 26.



No. 27.

region and eastern Thuringia, for instance, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Quedlinburg, Magdeburg, Merseburg, Naumburg, Erfurt and Brandenburg. Out of this rich hoard our limited time permits us to show only a few pieces:

19. Archbishopric Magdeburg. Archbishop Wiechmann. 1154 to 1192. A piece from the early days of his reign. It shows us the archbishop seated on a stool with crozier and missal. The inscription gives us the name of the archbishop.



No. 28



No. 29.

The following are two Bracteates of the Bishop of Merseburg, Bishop John I, 1151 to 1170.

20. Over an arch between two towers, the busts of the bishop and of St. Lawrence. Under the arch is depicted the martyr's death which St. Lawrence suffered on the roast. Over the arch the inscription, IOHAINNES. EPISCOPUS.

21. Of the same bishop. It shows us St. Lawrence seated under a triple arch, to his left the King, to his right the bishop. Below the arches a group of buildings. The inscription, likewise, gives the name of the bishop.

22. Bishopric Naumburg. Berthold I. 1154 to 1161. The bishop standing and blessing bread and wine. The inscription reads: BERTOLDVS.

23. Brandenburg. Otto I. Oldest son of Albrecht the Bear, of the time of the co-regency with his father. A Bracteate of the Mint of Havelberg. On top of a wall, waist-line picture of the margrave with sword and flag. The inscription reads: OTTO MA-HAVELBERG. The Bracteate forms the first document in regard to the activity of any Mint of Havelberg in the twelfth century.



No. 30.



No. 31.

The two Bracteates of Merseburg and the Bracteate of Naumburg are splendid instances of the wide latitude which the Bracteates gave to the die-cutter for artistic treatment. They also render for us interesting scenes which have significance not only from the point of view of art history but also from that of the history of civilization.

We now will consider the hoard of Milda, the coinages of which bring us to the midst of Thuringia. The hoard of Milda was unearthed at the small village by this name, in the vicinity of Jena. It comprised only 130 pieces. The time of burial may be placed around 1175. The hoard acquaints us



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No. 33.

with the coinages of Landgrave Louis II of Thuringia, with the royal as well as the archiepiscopal Mint of Erfurt among others, also with the coinages of the Counts of Orlamunde. The diameter of the Bracteates of this hoard is as much as 51 mm. and represent the largest class of known Bracteates.

24. Erfurt, Archbishop Christian I. 1160 to 1183. Between two towers joined by arches the archbishop is seated on a stool. In his hands, cross and crook. The inscription gives the name of the archbishop as well as the name of St. Martin, patron saint of Erfurt.

25. Erfurt. Royal Mint. Frederick I Barbarossa. 1152 to 1190. Under turreted arches the bust of the King with the lily sceptre and orb. To the right, bust of the Queen. To the left, bust of the constable, shouldering a sword. The inscription reads: FRIDERICVS. REX.

26. Thuringia. Louis II. 1140 to 1172. The landgrave with shield and flag, riding to the left. In front of him a tower. The inscription reads: LVDVICVS PROVINT COMES.

The two following Bracteates are issued by the same landgrave.



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No. 35.

27. The landgrave riding to the left with shield and flag. The piece, artistically, is one of the most eminent and valuable of all Bracteates. The face is full of expression to a greater extent than almost any other piece.

28. Resembles the Bracteate of Landgrave Louis which he showed first. It shows us the count riding to the left between two towers with archers, an especially interesting representation.

29. County of Orlamunde. Herman I. 1142 to 1176. Under turreted arches a lion striding to the left. The inscription reads: HERMAN. ORLAMVNDE. COMES.



No. 36.



No. 37.

These pieces of the hoard of Milda show us what eminence the art of die-cutting has reached in Thuringia as early as the middle of the twelfth century. They are among the most precious that we know of Bracteates. Probably the most important hoard of Bracteates and the one richest in new types is that of Seega, which we shall now consider. On July 17th, 1902, while the Church of Seega, a village near the small city of Frankenhausen, near the Kyffhauser Mountains, was being restored, a hoard of about 2000 Bracteates was found, among which there were 650 different coinages. To the hoard of Seega we are indebted for our knowledge of the Bracteates of Thuringia, as well as of the southern and westerly Harz Mountains of about the

period of 1170 to 1215. The hoard also contained a larger group of the coinages of Hesse. Within the scope of this lecture it is only possible to show a few pieces which convey a conception of the art of these Bracteates.

30. Abbey of Hersfeld. Johannes. 1201 to 1213. Bust of the abbot with crook and palm leaf within a trefoil, backed with a tower-like structure.

31. The Convent of Eschwege. Gertrude. 1180 to 1188. Abbess seated on an arch with palm leaf and book within a nonagonal circle.

32. Royal Mint of Muhlhausen. At the time of its pledge to Landgrave Herman of Thuringia. 1199 to 1204. King riding to the left. In the shield a mill wheel, the emblem of Muhlhausen. In the field the name HERMAN.



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No. 39.

33. Royal Mint of Muhlhausen. Henry IV. 1190 to 1197. The mounted Emperor, in the field to the left a shield.

34. Landgraviate of Thuringia. Herman. 1190 to 1217. With the name of the landgrave. The landgrave riding to the right. In the field a target.

35. Counts of Beichlingen. The count mounted with the shield of Beichlingen, a flying eagle.

36. County of Mansfeld. Burckhardt. About 1183 to 1229. Count mounted to right; in the field the Mansfeld trefoil. The inscription gives the name of the count.



No. 40.



No. 41.

37. Bishopric Merseburg. Dietrich of Meissen. 1201 to 1215. On an arch, the bishop seated with crook and lily sceptre. The inscription reads: EPC (Episcopus) TEOD-ERIC. ME (Merseburg).

38. Mint of Schleiz of the Lords of Lobdeburg. A ure-ox. In the field a flying fish. Schleiz is situated on the Wisenta. The ure-ox was the emblem of Schleiz.

39. Lords of Lobdeburg. Unknown mint. Griffon striding to the right.

40. Bishopric of Halberstadt. Gardolf of Harbke. 1193 to 1201. Bishop seated on a stool flanked by towers. Above him a hexagonal circle surmounted by towers. The legend gives the name of St. Stephen and of Bishop Gardolf.

41. County of Blankenburg-Regenstein. Siegfried III of Blankenburg.

1196 to 1246. Antlers above buildings. Inscription reads: COMES. SIFRIDVS. DE BLANKENBROD.

These nine Bracteates of the most varied regions which are represented in the hoard of Seega show us coinages of ecclesiastical mints, royal mints and a series of powerful lords, such as those of Beichlingen, Mansfeld, Lobdeburg and Regenstein. The pieces are eminently artistic and extraordinarily characteristic.

The hoard which acquaints us with a series of interesting coinages of the Margraves of Meissen of the period of the middle of the twelfth century is that of Paussnitz, which was discovered in the village of that name between Muhlberg and Strehla in the spring of 1898. It covers coinages of the oldest



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No. 43.

Bracteate period, the style of which is correspondingly crude, but the Bracteates with buildings are especially attractive. I show the following four Bracteates of the Margrave Conrad I of Meissen, 1130 to 1156:

42. A crotched cross. The inscription reads: CONRADVS.

43. Margrave standing with sword and lance between two towers. The inscription reads: MASHIO CONRAD.

44. A group of buildings reminiscent of the coat of arms of the city of Torgau and it is presumed that the piece was coined at Torgau by Margrave Conrad.

45. Likewise a building. The building resembles the coat of arms of the city of Bautzen and it is assumed that this piece was struck there by Margrave Conrad.



No. 44.



No. 45.

We now come to a small hoard which is of extraordinary importance for the knowledge of the coinages of Hesse and which was unearthed in the year 1887 near the Manor of Erzebach, in the district of Hersfeld. The hoard contains almost exclusively Bracteates of the Abbey of Hersfeld and several dynastic coinages which resemble completely these Bracteates of Hersfeld in size, style and manufacture. These pieces consist of coinages of Landgrave Louis III of Hesse and Thuringia. I show the following three pieces of this hoard.

46. Abbey of Hersfeld. Siegfried. 1180 to 1200. The abbott seated between two towers. The inscription gives the name of the abbott twice.

47. Abbey of Hersfeld. Johann. 1201 to 1213. Abbott seated between two towers. The inscription reads: IOHANNES HERSFEL.

48. Landgrave standing. Below, at the sides, two busts. The inscription is a fake one.

A hoard which is of great importance for the Hessian Bracteates of the thirteenth century is that of Niederkaufungen, which was found there in the year 1860, in a paper mill. The place is situated a short distance from Cassel. The hoard contained about 500 Bracteates, most of which show the



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Landgrave of Hesse mounted. They are to be attributed to the second and third decade of the thirteenth century. Almost all the pieces show a single letter on the edge, but no inscriptions. In addition to the coinages of the landgraves the hoard contained several coinages of Mayence and of the dynasties of the Hesse country. We show the following:

49. Landgrave of Hesse. Herman II. 1227 to 1242. Landgrave mounted to the left with shield and flag. In the field, building with three towers. The letters on the edge have no meaning.

50. Likewise Landgrave Herman. In the field, the orb.

51. Likewise Landgrave Herman. In the field, a fish.



No. 48.



No. 49.

52. The Lords of Rotenburg, near Melsungen. Helfrich. 1216 to 1252. Horseman to the left carrying the shield with the coat of arms of Rotenburg on his left arm.

53. Counts of Waldeck. The horseman with the shield in which is the star of Waldeck. In the field, a falcon.

The pieces show how the art of the thirteenth century has retrograded. They stand no comparison with the Bracteates of the hoard of Seega or of the Manor of Erzebach, but they are characteristic of the period by reason of their crude art.

A hoard which is further of great importance to the numismatics of Hesse is that which was found in July, 1922, at Marburg. This hoard is presumed to have been entrusted to the earth around 1275 and contains chiefly Hessian coinages of the period from 1250 to 1275. I show three characteristic pieces, as follows:

54. Hesse. Landgrave Henry I. 1264-1308. Upper bodies of two lions facing.

55. Archbishopric Mayence. struck jointly with Hesse later than 1263. The busts of the archbishop and the landgrave on a wall.



No. 50.



No. 51.

56. Counts of Ziegenhein. Louis II (died 1294). Bird in flight, supposed to be a cock.

Splendid coinages of the Main country we owe to the hoard of Lichtenberg. In the spring of 1920 a hoard of Bracteates of the Main country was discovered near Lichtenberg, in the Odenwald Mountains, which is presumed to have been buried around 1180. These are essentially Bracteates of Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, from the Mints of Frankfurt and Gelnhausen. There are also represented in the hoard Bracteates with the portrait of the Empress, giving the name of the Mint of Gelnhausen, and further, there are represented the Counts of Munzenberg and the Archbishopric of Mayence and also two-faced pennies of the Abbey of Lorsch.



No. 52.



No. 53.

57. Archbishopric Mayence. Christian, Count of Buch. 1165-1183. Archbishop seated with crook and right hand extended in blessing. The inscription reads: CHRISTIANV.

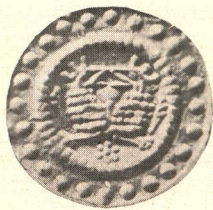
58. Empress Beatrice, wife of Frederick I. Mint of Gelnhausen. Empress seated holding lily sceptre in the left hand. The inscription reads: BEATRIX G-EILENHVS.

59. Bracteate with uncrowned lady. Probably likewise Empress Beatrice of Gelnhausen. Lady seated with lily staff and closed book in her left hand.

60. Lords of Munzenberg. Cuno I. 1151-1212. Under a triple arch, bust shouldering sword and lily staff.

61. Archbishopric Mayence. Christian of Buch. 1165-1183. Archbishop seated before a stand reading mass. The inscription gives the name of the archbishop.

62. Of the same archbishop. Above an arch, bust of the archbishop and of St. Martin. Below the arch, beggar stretching out his hands to the saint. On the arch, the name of the archbishop and of the saint, the latter abbreviated: CHRISTIANVS MA.



No. 54.



No. 55.



No. 56.

The Bracteates of the hoard of Lichtenberg show us the artistic eminence reached in the second half of the twelfth century in Frankfurt and Mayence. They are among the objects of greatest beauty for which we are indebted to the art of the Bracteate.



No. 57.



No. 58.



No. 59.

The pieces which I have pictured show that the Bracteates belong to that group of coins which, in addition to their historical significance, have high artistic value. They are to be placed side by side with the precious works of art of the Greek and Roman period of coinage, as well as those works of art handed down to us in the Renaissance medals, but the field of the Bracteate as compared with that of the antique coins and the medal of the Re-



No. 60.



No. 61.



No. 62.

naissance has a special attraction all its own. While these two fields have been explored scientifically, to a great extent, and have been opened up to our science, research in the field of the Bracteate is still in a state of flux. In fact, to a certain extent, even today it has only reached its beginning. Only a few weeks ago I myself was able to acquire a new hoard of Bracteates which has been discovered in the City of Nordhausen. This hoard con-

tains Bracteates of the period from about 1170 to 1215 and, therefore, approaches in period, as well as locality, the hoard of Seega. Nevertheless, it discloses a complete series, about 50, of totally unknown coinages and coins of three mints from which no coins during the Middle Ages are known. There are also represented overlords of the mint heretofore entirely unknown. The hoard, which contains about 260 different coinages, will be described to our fellow-scientists in the near future by my colleague, Dr. Mertens, in an extensive publication. As a conclusion to my paper, I would like to demonstrate to you three pieces from this hoard:



No. 63.



No. 64.



No. 65.

63. A Bracteate of the Bishop of Halberstadt. Conrad of Crosigk. 1201-1208. Coined in the small Halberstadt village of Hornburg near the border of Brunswick. This hoard for the first time has acquainted us with this mint. The Bracteate shows the Bishop standing with crozier and crook. The inscription reads: CONRADVS. E-P-C. HORNEBV.

64. County of Blankenburg-Regenstein. A piece paralleling the Bracteate of Count Siegfried, from the hoard of Seega, which we know from the above description.

65. Count Conrad II of Wettin. From the Mint of Rochlitz. The inscription reads: IO. CO-NRADVS. Only through this hoard are we acquainted with three Bracteates of this Count Conrad, who resided at Rochlitz from 1190 to 1210.

I conclude my paper with an expression of the hope that the numismatists of the United States also will derive pleasure from the study of these beautiful coins of the Middle Ages.

Notes on Portraiture During the Middle Ages on Coins of Germany.

By DR. HANS GEBHART, Munich, Germany.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

Portraiture of medieval times has to be considered from an entirely different angle than, for instance, that of modern times. In the Middle Ages a work of art will never resemble in its appearance all the features of the original. With coin portraits, it so happens that the portrait was not necessary and frequently was not intended as such. The coin acquired its status as currency not through its picture but through its inscriptions. The picture was merely a symbolic reference to the overlord of the mint. In many cases an accurate likeness was impossible because the die-cutter did not know the overlord and never had seen him. Furthermore, little value was placed upon the artistic qualifications of the die-cutter and the business of the preparation and design of the dies was entrusted to any kind of an artisan—sometimes even a blacksmith or similar mechanic. By comparison with respective literary notes and after consideration of the entire available pictorial reproductions of any certain overlord we can establish at best only a few characteristics of portraiture by which the value as a portrait of a given coin likeness can be measured. Pre-eminently the comparison can be

made with the contemporary seals. Through its appended seal a document obtains legal power and value; therefore, it was desirable that the portrait of any ruler represented on a seal should be as distinctive and lifelike as possible in order to have a protection against imitations. The art of the miniature also frequently served a valuable purpose in this respect.

During the rule of the Carolingians there was little use of portraits on the coinage. During the early times of the Emperors of the Dynasty of Saxony, likewise, coins with inscriptions were more numerous.

Modest attempts at portraiture at first occur under Otto I the Great (936-973). Not until Otto III (983-1002) and Henry II (1002-1024) did busts begin to appear more regularly. The only characteristic feature of a portrait is the beard. On the coins of Henry II (1002-1024) we find far more features of a faithful portraiture (such as moustaches, short, curly, full beard, strongly developed cheek bones, etc.).

The coinages of Conrad II (1024-39), from the artistic and iconographic point of view, surpass all their preceding ones. The eminence which coin portraiture reached during this period and under Henry III (1039-1056) was never again reached during the later decades of the Middle Ages.

Commemorative Coins Create Greater Interest in American Numismatics.

By THEODORE J. VENN.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

As many far-sighted numismatists have in the past predicted, the United States commemorative issues are now demonstrating their importance to the American collector's cause. There has been a constantly growing demand for these coins for some time, and as a result it may soon prove rather difficult to secure a number of the smaller issues. In fact, a few of them apparently have already passed over into the rare division.

There is nothing strange in this increasing popularity of our commemorative issues when we stop to consider the position they occupy in American coinage. They are practically the only piece we possess that have real historical significance to the public at large. We have had medals galore with suitable inscriptions, but prior to the introduction of the commemorative series we had nothing in the way of coins connected with any important events in States or nation. It is this historic feature of the commemorative coins which causes them to be sought and preserved by many persons who heretofore have shown little or no interest in other coins, but, as all numismatists are aware, when once the collecting habit is formed, the general tendency is toward expansion; therefore, the more pieces of true historic value that are struck the greater will be the aid to the cause of numismatics.

There is more active numismatic interest in most foreign countries than in ours because they have so many coins that are directly connected with historical personages or events. For instance, the many lines of rulers whose portraits appear on the various issues, the jubilee pieces, the marriage thalers, etc. While comparatively few may be interested in a long dynasty of kings or emperors, nearly everyone has a few favorites among the great figures of history and welcomes an opportunity to secure a coin or two of their period. It may be Alexander the Great, one of the Caesars, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Gustavus Adolphus, Richard II, Peter the Great or some other historical character that has the greatest appeal, but it would be difficult indeed to find a person of average intelligence with a total lack of interest in all. In addition to this, there are also the numerous coins which have a special appeal to those religiously inclined and the commemorative pieces struck by various cities.

In this country, with the exception of a few commemorative issues, some trial pieces, and our present Lincoln cent, our coinage does not bear the portrait of our Presidents or other notable figures; hence there are no coins connected with any specific administration, and in our collecting we are confined largely to dates, types and minor varieties. There can be little

doubt from the collector's standpoint that more interest would be manifested in United States coins if we had a complete series of Presidential issues.

Our closest approach to coins of a historical nature prior to the introduction of the commemorative issues were the various pioneer or territorial gold pieces, and there is little doubt this feature has caused them to be so greatly sought not only by collectors generally but also by museums and historical societies in the States of their origin. Many of these coins are also preserved as mementos by early settlers of California, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Georgia and the Carolinas, and even by some of their descendants, and while their interest may be merely sentimental or due to some romantic incident connected with the pieces, yet they are frequently shown to friends or exhibited at public gatherings and thus add considerable publicity to the cause of numismatics.

Europe also possesses an advantage over us in its many issues of money of necessity, particularly in the siege pieces which were struck at various times and places. All such coinage naturally has local as well as general interest. It is often exhibited and referred to, and consequently a desire to secure an exemplar or two frequently follows. Our old State and colonial coins do not make as strong an appeal to the average person, because they do not bear *prima facie* evidence that they were connected with any specific event. Ancient, medieval and modern European coinage also has another feature which attracts some students of history. This consists of the issues bearing the portraits of wives of sovereigns and also those of the female rulers themselves. There are some numismatists who confine their efforts largely to securing coins of this description.

Some numismatists maintain that collectors, like poets, are born, not made. Granting that the inclination is inherent, may it not often lie dormant and require something to spur it into activity? And for this purpose nothing will be found more appropriate than our commemorative issues—coins of real historic interest. They will make direct contact with any latent collecting urge a person may possess. If these coins and the perusal of a little good numismatic literature prove futile, the case of your prospect is hopeless.

There is also a firm conviction among certain collectors that literature stressing the monetary value of rare coins would aid the numismatic cause and greatly increase our membership. While admitting that such literature creates temporary interest and causes some comment, an experience of many years, during which I have written scores of such articles for bankers' magazines and the daily press, has convinced me that little true numismatic interest, especially of a durable nature, can be aroused through the treatment of coins from the financial standpoint alone. I have received hundreds of letters in answer to my articles inquiring as to the value of certain coins and where they could be disposed of, but fewer than half a dozen in which the writers desired to know where they could be secured or whether there was a numismatic society in their vicinity which they might join. My experience in this respect, I freely admit, has shattered many of the theories as to coin literature which I formerly held.

I am now thoroughly converted to the view that it is mainly sentiment—whether inborn or awakened—that causes men and women to become true numismatists. The question is: If this sentiment lies dormant, how can it be awakened? I believe the exhibition of commemorative issues will prove the best means to that end, because they make a stronger sentimental appeal to the beginner than any other coins in our American series. After a start has once been made on these the habit will gradually grow and the other series receive due consideration.

Publicity is also much needed in furtherance of the numismatic cause, but I believe there should be more of the sort of publicity that appeals to the sentimental side of man. It was this conviction that caused me to suggest the publication of a small volume of numismatic verse, under some such title as "Coins in Poetry and Song," to last year's convention of the A. N. A., and it was submitted to our Board of Governors with power to act. What their ultimate decision may be will no doubt appear in the proceedings of the present convention.

There is sufficient material of this nature on hand and in the files of THE NUMISMATIST to enable a suitable selection to be made, and I believe there would be sufficient subscriptions to such a booklet at 50 cents or \$1 a

copy among our membership to pay for its publication by THE NUMISMATIST and also cover the cost of free distribution of about 200 copies—one hundred to the book reviewers of the principal newspapers and the other hundred to the larger public libraries in the country.

No book of poems of this nature has ever been published, and I believe its oddity would go far to secure for it considerable free publicity in the press. Some of the poems might also be reprinted or extracts from several of them appear in the reviews. Every review would naturally give a certain amount of publicity to THE NUMISMATIST as publisher and thus call attention to our magazine and our Association. The copies sent to the libraries would also give us publicity of a permanent character, due to their preservation and the necessary cataloguing connected therewith.

As previously stated, I think enough copies of such a booklet could be sold to our membership to pay for its cost of production and distribution merely through announcements in the advertising columns of THE NUMISMATIST and a suitable write-up on publication of the volume. Some of our members probably would buy a number of copies for gift purposes. Even in the event the sale should fall a trifle short of meeting the full expense, we would be well recompensed by the publicity secured both for THE NUMISMATIST and our Association. The fact that the name and address of our magazine would appear on the booklets and in all probability also in a number of the reviews received, might go a long way toward increasing our membership. After more than a year's consideration of the matter I am still of the opinion that it would at least be worth a trial.

Coin Tablets.

A Suggestion to Make Numismatics Serviceable to the Schools and to Educate Young People to an Interest in the Study of This Branch.

By REV. FRANCIS S. BETTEN, S. J.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927.)

Nobody will doubt that the interest of students of history classes can greatly be stimulated by showing them coins which have actually been used at the time of George Washington, or Caesar, or Alexander the Great. The difficulty is not only how to get coins, but also how to exhibit them in such a way that each student will really get a good look at them. Few cities have coin collections, and if they have, it commonly takes special arrangements to conduct the class to them. Besides, it is by no means necessary to show a large number of coins. A few will suffice to enliven the class, and they will, moreover, arouse an interest in numismatics in general and will cause those students who have an opportunity to visit larger exhibits. These reflections have prompted me to propose the production of Coin Tablets, which are here briefly described.

Round holes are made in a piece of thick cardboard to receive the coins, and the latter are secured by glass on both sides, so that obverse and reverse can be seen and examined. The whole must receive a frame stout enough to stand some careless handling. If these Coin Tablets are made 6x4 inches, they can be stored away conveniently in the card cabinets which the larger stationers offer for the cards of that size. The lower part of each tablet will accommodate three or four coins; the upper part may be utilized for appropriate titles and descriptive text, such as explanations of signs and letters, reproduction or translation of inscriptions.

These tablets can be passed around in the class. Every student will thus have a better opportunity to view them than he would have in a museum. The teacher's explanatory remarks will have a better effect than the words of the guide in a public collection, which are commonly understood by a few only and are often forgotten immediately. There should be Coin Tablets for the various branches of history—Greek, Roman, Medieval, American, etc.

In the writer's opinion, small tablets with two or three or four coins only are the more practical ones, because they will enable a larger number of

students to satisfy their curiosity. The history class cannot be made a class in numismatics. The coins put into such Coin Tablets should not and need not be precious. Worn and mutilated coins need not be excluded. On the contrary they will make the set look more "historic," as long as the essential designs and inscriptions are still clear enough to be distinguished. A "blank" tablet may be produced, with a hinged frame, so that a teacher may put in any coins of his own choice. These tablets, of course, can have no printed notices, which the teacher will supply orally.

What is done with coins can be done still more easily with paper money. In this case no cardboard is needed. In this way the "shin-plasters" of our own great history and of the French Revolution, the emergency paper money of the German cities, etc., may be shown. Booklets or cards of information for the teacher must be provided, because for many of our teachers, numismatics, even in its elementary features, is still a sealed book. Coin Tablets may also be used by classes in political economy and similar branches. Probably these classes will require special selections.

The production of Coin Tablets may be taken up by any of those firms which offer the various contrivances for educational visualization. I wish, however, that the American Numismatic Association would somehow keep a hold on it, so as to prevent it from becoming too purely commercialized.

John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE 1876 CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL MEDALS.

The following is an extract from the book, "History of the Centennial Exhibition," printed in the year of that great event, 1876. No doubt it will interest the readers of THE NUMISMATIST.

"As a further means of obtaining a revenue, and at the same time of providing a permanent, appropriate, inexpensive and yet handsome memorial of the Centennial year, the Board of Finance obtained the passage of an act of Congress, approved June 16th, 1874, authorizing the board to have coined at the United States Mint at Philadelphia a series of Memorial Medals in bronze and gilt and silver. These medals were furnished by the mint at cost, and were sold by the Bureau of Revenue and its agents at a fair profit. Persons whose means did not permit them to purchase the \$10 certificates of stock were thus enabled, by the purchase of one or more of these medals, to contribute towards the success of the great enterprise, and at the same time to possess a beautiful and enduring memorial of the Centennial year and Exhibition.

"These 'Memorial Medals' are of four descriptions, to bring them within the taste and means of all, viz.: In large bronze, at \$2; large gilt, at \$5; small silver, at \$3; and small gilt, at \$1. In addition, the four medals can be neatly arranged in one case, price \$11. The fac-simile annexed is of the size of the first and second of these, the small silver and gilt being the size of the American dollar, with the same obverse design, but bearing on the centre of the reverse the inscription: 'In Commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, 1876,' surrounded by the words, 'By Authority of the Congress of the United States.'

"The design of the obverse on all of the medals represents the Genius of American Independence rising from a recumbent position, grasping with her right hand the sword which is to enforce her demands, and raising her left in appealing pride to the galaxy of thirteen stars, which, indicating the original colonies and States, are blazing in the firmament. Beneath is the date, 1776. The reverse on the large medals displays the Genius of Liberty, with the now ornamental sword buckled to her girdle, the shield of the stars and stripes leaning at rest, while with either hand she extends a welcome and a chaplet to the arts and sciences assembled with evidences of their skill and craft to do honor to the date 1876, which is inscribed upon the platform. The history of our great nation is depicted in these two designs; and as a work of art, a memento of the Centennial, or as a means of contributing to its celebration, these Memorial Medals should be objects of universal appreciation."

Hoping that the above article will prove of interest to our readers, we remain,

THE PERTH AMBOY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

By Charles J. Feldman, President.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

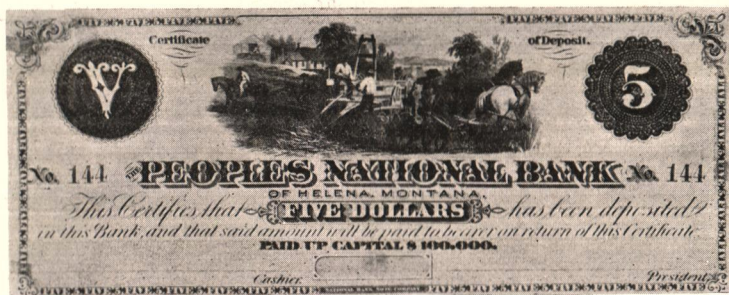
MONTANA.

Montana was organized as a Territory May 26, 1864. Was admitted as a State November 8, 1889.

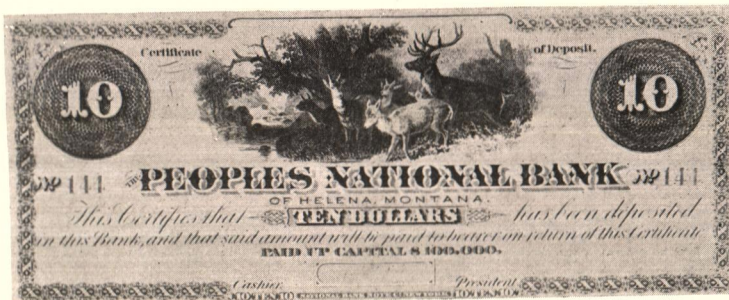
HELENA.

Peoples National Bank of Helena (Receiver Appointed September 13th, 1878. Capital \$100,000).

The notes described below were attempted to be placed in circulation by the bank, but it was not permitted to issue them. A bank examiner was sent to the bank and the bank closed and liquidated.



No. 1.



No. 2.

1. \$5. C., five men at work in hay field, one riding a horse pulling a primitive hay rake, a man walking behind holding the rake with two handles, a man mowing grass with two horses and mowing machine, farm buildings and river, 5 at right, V at left. Black and red print. Very fine design, printed in brown on back with variously colored cross in round central design.

2. \$10. C., a flock of deer on the bank of a stream, trees, etc., 10 each side. Black and red print. Back same as No. 1.
3. \$20. C., men with a number of spirited horses, 20 each side. Black and red print. Back similar to No. 1.
4. \$50. C., men driving cattle and sheep, man leaning on a fence and a woman standing at the side at left, 50 each side. Black and red print. Back similar to No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 4.

The above notes were engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company. The notes were not dated and had no space provided for dating. They were to be signed by the Cashier and President. The reading on the notes is as follows:

"Certificate of Deposit. The Peoples National Bank of Helena, Montana. This Certifies that FIFTY DOLLARS has been Deposited in this Bank, and that said amount will be paid to bearer on return of this Certificate. Paid up Capital, \$100,000."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COINAGE CHANGE SCHEME ROBS ENTIRE VILLAGE.

A story of how a number of persons representing themselves to be Government officials swindled an entire village by pretending to be effecting a change of coinage is reported from Amman, Transjordan.

The men, wearing military uniforms, visited Fuala, a Circassian village, eight miles from Amman, and announced that they had come to carry out a Government edict ordering the immediate exchange of all Turkish currency for the new Palestinian coinage. They gave the villagers 1 and 2 mil copper coins of the value of a farthing and a halfpenny, respectively, and took in exchange, half-pound and £1 Turkish goldpieces, realizing several thousand pounds' profit by the transaction. The swindlers were not captured.

CATALOG OF THE McCLEAN COLLECTION OF GREEK COINS.

In the American Journal of Archaeology for Oct.-Dec., 1927, Mr. Edward T. Newell, president of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, writes of the second volume of the catalog of the McClean collection of Greek coins, comprising those of the Greek Mainland, the Aegean Islands and Crete, by S. W. Grose, as follows:

"The eagerly awaited second volume of the catalogue of Greek coins in the McClean collection, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, has now appeared and more than maintains the high standard set by the first volume. We have before us a stately and beautifully printed book of 563 pages and 137 (numbered 112 to 248) collotype plates of good quality. The catalogue itself describes well over four thousand coins, giving metal, weight, size and die-axis of each specimen, together with numerous references, notes and provenances.

"While many well known but exceedingly rare varieties are conspicuous by their absence, the collection, as a whole, is remarkably complete. Especially is this the case when we take into consideration the fact that the gathering was essentially a private undertaking and so subject to certain necessarily inherent disadvantages. On the other hand the collection does contain many important rarities, and various series of the minor denominations are quite satisfactorily represented. As the majority of the coins are illustrated the work is certain to be of great use to both collectors and students. Its value has been very considerably increased by the numerous and copious indices with which Mr. Grose has blessed us, for which great help he should be heartily thanked. We find separate indices for geographical districts, mints and regal personages, followed by a voluminous index of types and another covering all the minute special symbols (of magistrates, etc.) appearing on the coins in question. Then comes an index of inscriptions and letters as well as a most useful index of monograms and other signs. Finally we have indices covering the countermarked and restruck coins in the collection, and another of the marks of value appearing on certain of the specimens."

Mr. Newell also points out several inaccurate attributions in the catalog and adds: "These incidental corrections are small as compared with the otherwise great scientific and numismatic worth of Mr. Grose's splendid catalogue and we can only hope that the appearance of the third and final volume will not be long delayed."

MR. H. A. GRUEBER.

Numismatics has sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Herbert Apold Grueber, F.S.A., which took place yesterday. Mr. Grueber was born at Hambridge, Somerset, and after being educated privately, entered the service of the British Museum in 1866. From 1893 to 1906 he held the position of assistant keeper of coins and medals, and was then appointed keeper until his retirement in 1912.

An indefatigable worker, Mr. Grueber will be remembered chiefly for his work in connection with English and Roman coins. His "Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland (British Museum)" is a work of capital importance, and has been spoken of as "worth its weight in gold," while his "Roman Republican Coins in the British Museum" and his "Roman Medallions in the British Museum" occupy a position of equal rank with his classic on British coins. Other valuable contributions to his special subject were the "Guide to English Medals Exhibited in the British Museum," the "Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Coins in the British Museum (Vol. II)," his "Illustrated Edition of the Medalllic Illustrations of British History" and the "Medalllic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland," and Thorburn's "Guide to the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland," which he edited. He was joint-editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Grueber was an honorary member of the French, Austrian, Italian, and American numismatic societies, and honorary secretary and vice-president of the Royal Numismatic Society, and for many years was honorary treasurer of the Egyptian Exploration Fund.—London Morning Post, November 22.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

TWO NEW SETS OF COINS.

Among the recent issues of coins are two sets that have more than ordinary interest, both to the collector and the non-collector. These are the new issues of England and Palestine. Both had been anticipated for months and, as is always the case, opinion in England seems to be divided as to the merits of the new designs, though in only three of the six is there much variation from former types. The important change in this set is the resumption of the coinage of the crown or five-shilling piece after a lapse of twenty-five years and with an entirely new reverse. The sixpence and threepence also have completely new reverses. Considerable objection has been made to the resumption of the coinage of the crown on the ground that it is too large for use as a coin—it is even larger than the United States silver dollar—and the objection seems to be natural. In the United States the silver

dollar is practically out of circulation because we have the paper dollar to take its place, which England has not. It remains to be seen to what extent the new crown will circulate. But regardless of the element of utility, it must be said that the new coins as a set are the most handsome ever issued by England.

The other set—that of Palestine—has but one redeeming feature—they are coins and can be used as currency. There is nothing attractive about the designs. There is a similarity about the entire set of seven pieces, though the design of each is different, both obverse and reverse. It may be that the necessity for a coinage with tri-lingual inscriptions, as well as the requirement of simplicity, operated against the adoption of more ornate designs. However that may be, a keen disappointment in the set will be felt by collectors.

UNION LEAGUE COMMEMORATES COOLIDGE'S VISIT.

Below is illustrated the bronze medal issued to commemorate the visit of President Coolidge to the Founders Day observance of the Union League, Philadelphia, on November 17 last. Specimen from F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia.



At the commemorative exercises President Coolidge was made an honorary member of the Union League and was presented the gold medal of the League, with a certificate of membership. The medal illustrated above measures $2 \frac{9}{16}$ inches in diameter.

NO RARITIES IN THE 1927 COINAGE.

The report of the Bureau of the Mint for the calendar year 1927 shows that collectors will find no rarities in the 1927 date. All denominations of coins were struck, except eagles and half eagles. The rarest coin is the Bennington-Vermont commemorative half dollar of which only 40,034 pieces were struck. Even the half dollar, the coinage of which was not resumed until late in the year, has over two million pieces to its credit. The coinage of the different mints, a report of which is not available at this time, may show some comparatively scarce or rare pieces.

PALESTINE ALSO ISSUES PAPER MONEY.

Specimens of the new paper money of Palestine have recently been received in New York, says the New York Times. The larger notes, those of 5, 10, 50 and 100 pounds, are slightly longer than United States notes and about an inch wider. The one-pound note, which is green in color, is approximately the same size as our bills. The smallest paper money is 500 mills, about \$2.44, and is lavender.

ENGLAND'S NEW SILVER COINS.

England's new series of silver coins were issued during the closing days of 1927. The set is illustrated here from specimens furnished by the Commercial Exchange Bank of New York. The obverse remains practically the same as before, but the reverses all have new designs. The coins are the crown, half crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence. The proclamation signed by the King describes the new designs as follows:

Crown.—Every crown shall have for the obverse impression our effigy, with the inscription "Georgius V. Dei Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex," and for the reverse the Royal Crown with the date of the year encircled by a wreath composed of the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with the inscription "Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" together with the word "Crown." The coin shall have a graining upon the edge.



Half-crown.—Every half-crown shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the crown, and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield having on each side the initial letter of our name in duplicate and interlaced, surmounted by the Royal Crown with the inscription "Fid: Def: Ind: Imp." together with the words "Half-Crown" and the date of the year interspersed with the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The coin shall have a graining upon the edge.



Florin.—Every florin shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the crown, and for the reverse the initial letter of our name in the center interlaced by four crowned sceptres in the form of a cross, in the angles the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in four shields with the inscription "Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" together with the words "One Florin" and the date of the year. The coin shall have a graining upon the edge.

Shilling.—Every shilling shall have the same obverse impression and inscription as the crown, and for the reverse our royal crest with the inscrip-

tion "Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" together with the words "One Shilling" and the date of the year. The coin shall have a graining upon the edge.

Sixpence.—Every sixpence shall have the same obverse impression as the crown, with the inscription "Georgius V D G Britt: Omn: Dex: FD: Ind: Imp:" and for the reverse six acorns growing from interlaced oak branches with the words "Six Pence" and the date of the year. The coin shall have a graining upon the edge.

Threepence.—Every threepence not being a coin of the King's Maundy Moneys shall have the same obverse impression as the crown, with the inscription "Georgius V D G: Britt: Omn: Rex: F D: Ind: Imp.," and for the reverse three acorns growing from interlaced oak twigs, with the words "Three Pence" and the date of the year. The coin shall have a plain edge.

The attitude of the public toward the new coins may be gleaned from the following extracts from representative newspapers:

Manchester Guardian: Our silver coins are to be issued in new designs next month. Whether there is an improvement in artistic appearance, which is said to be the motive for the changes, most people will be content to leave to the decision of artists and experts. The ordinary man's interest in the current coin of the realm is chiefly acquisitive and practical. He is content if the coins of different values are easily distinguishable the one from the other and if they are made of good metal. Probably what will most interest him in the new issue is the revival of the crown piece, which has almost disappeared from circulation. Many people had an affection for this handsome, massive coin. It represents an amount which is often exchanged, but it is open to the charge that it wears the pockets and that its bulk makes it easy to debase. It has, on the other hand, the great merit of being positively difficult to lose. The holes in one's pocket are seldom big enough to let through a five-shilling piece, and, if they are, the coin announces its escape by a smart ring on the pavement and makes a quick appeal to the eye.

Westminster Gazette: So far as it is possible to judge from verbal description, the new coinage will not be a great improvement on the existing one. Quite apart from its artistic merits, however, a great opportunity seems to have been lost in the preparation of it. The demand for the three-penny bit is small, and the people who hate it are many, so that it might well have gone the way of the old fourpenny bit. The return of the five-shilling piece is threatened, and nobody wants it. But the greatest mistake is to persist in making florins and half crowns so much of a size that the foreigner cannot hope to distinguish between them and the Englishman often makes mistakes. A decimal coinage, when it comes, will remove such troubles as these, of course, but we seem to be as far as ever from that and from a sensible decimal system generally.

The changes in the designs of the coins are given as follows in Spink's Numismatic Circular:

Five-shilling pieces have not been minted in this country since 1902. The obverse of the coins now to be reintroduced is unchanged except that the words "Fid. Def. Ind. Imp." are omitted from the inscription on this side, though they will appear on the reverse. In the previous five-shilling piece the reverse side bore the image of St. George attacking the dragon, and on the edge, in raised letters, were the words "Decus et tutamen Anno Regni," the year of the reign being in Roman numeral letters.

The obverse of the present half crown is the same as that described above. The ensigns armorial, the inscription Fid. Def. Ind. Imp., the royal crown, and the words "half crown" on the reverse side are also the same. The new features of the new coin are the initial letters of the King's name on each side of the shield and the presence of the emblems interspersed with the date. The Garter surrounding the shield and bearing the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is absent from the new design.

In the present two-shilling piece the reverse consists of the ensigns armorial contained in four shields, surmounted by a crown. Four sceptres springing from the Star of the Garter are in the angles. The inscription is merely the words "one florin," with the date. In the new coin the new features are, therefore, the bolder and different arrangement of the sceptres, the initial in the centre, and the additional inscription.

There is no material change from the present design of the shilling.

The notable changes in the sixpence consist of the acorns and oak branches on the reverse and the extended inscription on the obverse. In the present coin the design on the reverse is the royal crest, while the inscription which is simply *Fid. Def. Ind. Imp.* is to be added to that on the obverse.

The acorns and oak twigs are the new features of the threepence. They replace the "3" with the date across the figure and the oak wreath surmounted by the crown which comprise the design on the reverse of the present coin.

PALESTINE'S NEW COINS.

We illustrate below a set of the new coins of Palestine from specimens furnished by Rud Kohler, New York City. These were described on page 721 of our December issue. The set consists of 100 and 50 mils in silver; 20, 10 and 5 mils in nickel-bronze with perforated centers, and 2 and 1 mil in bronze. The inscriptions are in three languages—Hebrew, English and Arabian. The coins were struck in England and they were placed in circulation in Palestine during November.



The Jerusalem correspondent of the London Times writes as follows concerning the new coins:

This new coinage is based on the pound sterling, divided into 1,000 "mils," superseding the Egyptian coinage (used in Palestine since the British occupation), which is based on the "Egyptian pound" (worth £1 0s. 6½d.), divided into 100 piastres, each of ten millimes.

The thousandth part of the Palestinian pound, the "mil," introduces a regrettably colorless word with no sort of national or historical association; like so many of the administrative acts in Palestine, it has been introduced out of the wish to avoid the rise of embarrassing—no matter how interesting—comments and consequences.

It is inconceivable that "pound" (lira in both Arabic and Hebrew) and "mil" will be adequate nomenclature in popular use for the new coinage. "Shilling" (with its Arabic plural *shillingat*) has become naturalized and will certainly be preferred to "fifty mils"; and the Jews may be trusted to use "shekel" instead of "a hundred mils."

At an early stage in the discussion about Palestinian coinage a joint committee of Arab and Jewish scholars, sitting under the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Storrs, then Governor of Jerusalem, devised quite an interesting list of names for the various coins to be used (an article on these proposals appeared in *The Times* on February 6, 1925), but these names were rejected by the higher authorities, apparently because of their lack of simplicity; and, certainly, a "tri-lingual coinage" (such as the Palestinian coinage has to be) has no room to spare for recording historical and philological points of interest.

The new coins—silver (100 and 50 mils), nickel-bronze (20, 10 and 5

mils), and bronze (2 and 1 mils)—have attained a standard of ugly simplicity which few will find satisfactory. One side of each coin bears olive leaves, in the form of a seven or five-leaved sprig or of a wreath; and the lettering is simply "Palestine," with the date and the value of the coin, words being given in English, Arabic, and Hebrew script and figures in



English and in native Arabic numerals. The Arabic lettering departs from Arab numismatic tradition, which made the most of its decorative possibilities, and the Hebrew script is infantile in its crudity.

The local Arab newspapers publish details and articles about the new trilingual coinage, says a Reuter dispatch to the Scotsman. The comments are



often unfavorable, mainly owing to the inclusion of Hebrew characters. Some of the papers apparently think that priority has been given to the Hebrew text over the Arabic, while others see something sinister in the fact that such coinage entered the market on the day preceding the anniversary of the celebrated Balfour Declaration.

The Balfour Declaration, which was made on November 2, 1916, contained the announcement that the British Government would use their best endeavors to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, though nothing would be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities there.

A review of the old Palestine currency is contained in a recent issue of *The New Palestine*, as follows:

"In the month of Elul, 141 B. C., Antiochus VII (Sidetes), the son of Demetrius I, forwarded that historical document to Simon in which, among other privileges granted, he said: 'I give thee leave also to coin money for thy country with thine own stamp and Jerusalem shall be holy and free.' From this time Simon began to issue coins. These were issued during a period of five years and there are in existence shekels bearing dates of five successive years of his reign. From 141 B. C. to 137 B. C. Simon issued silver shekels, half-shekels and quarter-shekels, and also bronze coins.

"Simon was murdered at Jericho in the year 135 B. C. and was followed by John Hyrcanus, the priest of the Asmonean Princes. This line belonged to the Maccabean Dynasty and included Alexander Jannaeus, Jonathan Hamelech, Judas Aristobolus, Alexandra the Queen, Aristobolus II, and Antigonus Matthathias, each one of whom issued coins during his reign. Upon the death of Antigonus in 37 B. C., Herod I ascended the throne, and then began the reign of the Herodian Princes which lasted till 100 C. E.

"After the death of Antigonus the coins that were issued no longer bore Jewish inscriptions.

"Herod I used Greek letters, while his children, Antipas, Philip, Archelaus, Agrippa I and Agrippa II, employed the Greek and Roman characters on their coins. It was not until 172 years after the accession of Herod to the throne of Judea that coinage bearing Jewish characters appeared again. It was during the revolt of Bar Kochba and the temporary independence of the Jews in the time of Hadrian."

MINOR COINS OF GUATEMALA.

We illustrate here the 1 centavo and 10 centavos of Guatemala, dated 1925, issued under the new coinage law of that year. The 5 centavos is of



the same design as the 10 centavos. Specimens from Julius Gutttag, New York City. The 10 and 5 centavos are struck in a white metal and the 1 centavo in bronze.

GENERAL SANDINO ISSUES COINS.

According to press dispatches, the Nicaraguan rebel general, Augustino Sandino, has struck coins in gold and lead, with which he is said to be paying those under his command. The San Albino gold mine, which he captured several months ago, is supposed to furnish the gold from which the coins were struck.

CHILE'S NEW FIVE PESOS.

Below is illustrated the five pesos of Chile, dated 1927, issued under the act of October 14, 1925, establishing a new monetary unit. Specimen from Julius Guttag, New York City.



Other silver coins issued under the same act are the two one and one-half peso. Nickel coins of 20, 10 and 5 centavos are also authorized. The gold coins are 20, 50 and 100 pesos. Ten pesos constitute the condor.

TURKEY'S NEW 25 PIASTRES.

In addition to the set of gold coins, one of which was illustrated on page 626 of the October, 1927, issue, Turkey has issued silver coins.



We illustrate here the 25 piastres. Specimen from Julius Guttag, New York City.

ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES 1927 MEDAL.

The 1927 anniversary medal of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is struck for Baron C. Langenskiöld, and was designed by Erik Lindberg. The obverse shows the bust and face, with inscription, "C. Langenskiöld. Nat. MDCCCLVII—Ob. MCMXXV."



The reverse shows the Swedish armorial emblem resting upon a horn of plenty and wreathed in oak leaves with the inscription, "Ingenio Peritia Opera Rei Publicae, Profuit." In the exergue, "Locio Meritissimo R. Ac. Scient Luec MCMXXVII." (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1927, page 154.)
J. deL.

GERMANY ISSUES NEW FIVE MARK.

We illustrate here two new issues of Germany—a five mark and a fifty pfennig, both dated 1927. The five mark is struck in silver and the fifty



pfennig in a metal resembling nickel. Specimens from Julius Guttag, New York City.

RUSSIA'S BRASS MINOR COINS.

A set of minor coins of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (formerly Russia) is illustrated here. Specimens from Julius Guttag, New York City. It consists of 5, 3, 2 and 1 kopek.



They are struck in brass and all are dated 1926. The obverse has the same design throughout the set, and the reverses are similar.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1903, contained the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens"; "Addenda to Scott's Copper Coin Catalogue of 1893"; "Coins of the Loo Choo Islands"; "The Broke Halfpennies"; "The Appeal of an Amateur"; "Knock and It Shall Be Opened to You." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contained the names of eleven applicants for membership.

In the editor's chat in this issue is the following, which is as true today as when it was written twenty-five years ago:

"This is the season of the year when we are always compelled to part company with some of our readers, and while the gap is always more than filled, still we part with them with regret. To the editorial mind there comes an insinuation that in some way we have not come up to their expectations. The fancies that fill the minds of some collectors are too various and vague to be entirely satisfied with a magazine attempting to cover the great science of numismatics in all its branches and ramifications. Some desire information only on our U. S. coinage; some delight in store cards,

medals, etc., others do not want them. Some only find the pabulum they desire in Canadian coins and tokens. Some revel in the coinages of ancient people; others see no beauty in those old coins or use in living in the dead past. Some feast in the intricacies and oddities of Oriental lands; others cannot understand them and will not try. Some think we should cater more to the novitate; others that we are not erudite enough. And so it goes, and ever will, we presume. The editor remembers the old fable of the father, son and ass going to market, and shall be content in continuing to give the greatest good to the greatest number and be satisfied with the approbation of the ninety-five per cent. of his readers who appreciate the difficulties that beset the numismatic editor's pathway."

URGES YEARLY COIN CATALOGS AND COIN ALBUMS.

In meeting different collectors I find many do not know the real value of coins. Each pays what he thinks the coin is worth to him, but is not sure of its real value, myself included. What we numismatists need is a coin catalog issued once a year or every two years by some dealer, a catalog on the principle of Scott's Stamp Catalog, which other dealers could go by in setting their prices, and which would be taken as a standard, and which would give a description of each coin. Such a catalog could be sold at \$1 or \$1.50. It would help the young collectors as well as the older ones.

Another thing needed is a coin album to put coins in, instead of envelopes or coin cabinets. I will say I have been working on a coin album for a year. First I intended to get out a loose-leaf binder album, but could not get the binder, as the firm told me they could not make them any more. So I started on another kind of book, in which I have all my silver and nickel coins, and was going to get a patent on it, but I understand a New York firm got ahead of me. My coin album holds between 500 and 600 coins, showing both sides of the coins. They cannot fall out. A coin album is the best way to keep coins. You can always show them without handling. I showed my album at our coin club and all members said it was a nice piece of work. It was all done by hand. I have over 300 coins in my book and each hole was cut out by hand, also the coverings over the coins were cut by hand. If this New York coin dealer gets out a coin album as good as I have he sure will have a good book and will sell lots of them.

JOHN RAUSCH.

2267 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.

BOOK ON NORWEGIAN COINS, 1814-1927.

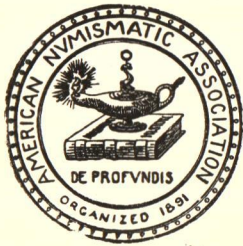
Denmark and Norway were united under one ruler from medieval times until 1814, and the Norwegian coins have always been described along with the Danish, as for instance, in H. H. Schou, "Beskrivelse af Danske og Norske Monter, 1448-1814, og Danske Monter, 1814-1923." Copenhagen, 1926. To bring the Norwegian coinage up to date, O. Chr. Bjornstad and Hans Holst have published: "Norges Monter efter 1814." Oslo, 1927. This book is valuable for collectors, as it is the first time those coins have been described. The book contains 6 plates and illustrates all the types from 1814 to 1927.

O. B. C.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States in December, 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 376,500.
 Silver—Standard Dollars, 26,000; Half Dollars, 1,032,000; Quarter Dollars, 4,872,000; Dimes, 9,910,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 780,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 18,010,000.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 nooga, Tenn.
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 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave.,
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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1928.

- 3264 Rees, Scully & Forshay, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 3265 Harry J. Piel, 2707 Sixth Street, Ocean Park, Cal.
 3266 Dometrius N. Borodin, 136 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
 3267 George E. Kerr, Lapeer, Mich.
 3268 Leo D. Phaneuf, 813 West Ridge Street, Marquette, Mich.
 3269 Emil Hahn, 105 South Eaton Street, Albion, Mich.
 3270 Joseph V. Galvin, 321 East 85th Street, New York, N. Y.
 3271 H. G. Meyer, First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 3272 Morris H. Thacker, 1508 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 3273 Benjamin di Iorio, 69 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 3274 Felipe R. Hidalgo, 677-685 Tanduang, Manila, P. I.
 3275 Stephen E. Merrill, 149 Madison Avenue, Skowhegan, Maine.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 10, 1928. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1928, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Robert P. Hills (United States Coins), 407 North Franklin Street, Delaware, Ohio.	Henrie E. Buck Harry T. Wilson
A. E. Wilcox (United States Coins), Ashtabula, Ohio.	Charles J. Molnar Harry T. Wilson
Harry T. Leon (General), 3705 Maple Square Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer Lawless T. E. Leon
Victor U. Heather (General), 9 Oakes Street, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
Arthur M. Kurtz (U. S. Coins, Tokens, Commemoratives), 1123 Greenwood Avenue, Trenton, N. J.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Maxwell Herzog (General), 911 West 61st Street, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer Lawless Harry T. Wilson
Henry Wiener (General), Hotel Embassy, Lakewood, N. J.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
William G. Darlington (United States Coins), 652 College Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	George F. Marlier Harry T. Wilson
W. P. Butler (United States Coins), P. O. Box 112, Bells, Tenn.	Ambrose J. Brown Harry T. Wilson
William H. Sternberg (General), 1502 Knickerbocker Bldg., New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
E. W. Fitz (United States Coins), 3314 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Elmer Lawless Harry T. Wilson
Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala (Coins of The Moghul Emperors of India), 190 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India	L. W. Hoffecker Harry T. Wilson
Ralph A. Price (American Coins), 427 North Waiola Avenue, La Grange, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Horace T. Roberts (General), 320 New Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Cal.	Chester D. Brooks Harry T. Wilson
Carlo Johnson (Medals), Corso P. Nuoro, Milano, Italy	J. deLagerberg Harry T. Wilson
Charles Dupriez (Medals), 52 Rue de Bordeaux, Brussels, Belgium	J. deLagerberg Harry T. Wilson
Jack C. Downs (General), 3839 Elliott Avenue, So., Minneapolis, Minn.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
F. R. Vernon-Williams (Old English), Citizens National Bank, Baltimore, Md.	Dr. Edward Plummer Harry T. Wilson

Admitted as Life Member No. 27, George W. Bowers, 126 East High Street, Mannington, West Va.

Changes of Address.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bond, from 160 St. James St., Montreal, Canada, to P. O. Box 224, Montreal, Canada.

Otto Kersteiner, from 18 East Lakewood Ave., Columbus, Ohio, to 1109 Central Avenue, Care of The Bake Shop Co., Middletown, Ohio.

Otto Oddehon, from Essex Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., to P. O. Box 681, Kansas City, Mo.

Gottfrid Sjoblom, from 334 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J., to P. O. Box 203, Montclair, N. J.

Edwin W. Williams, from 9035 South Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill., to 8936 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. H. Baldwin, from 4-A Duncannon Street, London, England, to 40 Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, England.

W. B. Speer, from 203-204 American Trust Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., to 725 Walnut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

George L. Hamilton, from Jamestown, R. I., to Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Cal.

L. B. Owen, from The Grammar School, Shaftesbury, England, to 43 Westby Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Fred A. Loeffel, from 99 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, N. J., to 91 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, N. J.

C. E. Kotwell, from 66 Nizam Street, Umarchadi, Bombay, India, to 71 Nizam Street, Umarchadi, Bombay, India.

H. R. Seawright, from R. F. D. 1, School Street, Beaver Falls, Pa., to 1025 School Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.

M. Owen Warns, from 37 West Main Street, Somerville, N. J., to 634 High Street, Newark, N. J.

John Aldred, from 552 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., to 611 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Glen Roberts, from Hillsboro, Texas, to El Cajon, Cal.

Robert B. Hanna, from 1187 Clairmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich., to 1215 Clairmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Gideon Carlstrom, from Cleveland, Ohio, to 913 W. Michigan Ave., Jackson, Mich.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

A. N. A. News and Announcements.

COIN CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED IN LOS ANGELES.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I desire to convey to you the pleasing information that a Coin Club will be organized in Los Angeles, Cal., at an early date, something which has been desired for many years.

There is an abundance of material here in the shape of interested and enthusiastic collectors who at present are not members of the A. N. A., who will be welcomed by us all.

I have spent a great deal of time while here in furthering this laudable enterprise and believe success now is in sight.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES MARKUS,
President A. N. A.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 16, 1928.

The statement in the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST that the Membership List and Directory recently issued by the A. N. A. was mailed to members on December 10 was an error. A few advance copies were sent out early in December, but the mailing to the members did not begin until in January. Many letters complaining that the booklet had not been received were sent to the General Secretary and the Editor in December and early in January. Owing to the great number of renewals being received at this time of year the General Secretary was not able to mail all of them promptly.

ly, but it is hoped that by the time this issue of the magazine reaches its readers all will have been sent out.

General Secretary Wilson announces that no more of the Hartford Convention medals can be obtained, as all have been sold.

Daniel R. Kennedy, the veteran auctioneer of coin sales in New York City, recently met with a severe automobile accident, which has compelled him to withdraw from all business for a time. In resigning as a member of the A. N. A. he extends his best wishes to the members and says he will miss the many sincere friendships he made during his 30-odd years of activities in numismatic auction sales.

"Museum Echoes," published in the interest of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, announces Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, as Honorary Curator of Numismatics. Dr. Henderson is a long-time member of the A. N. A. and served as President of the Association in 1909-1916.

A very neat desk calendar in easel form has been issued by D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa., which he has sent out to his customers and friends.

After the holidays Farran Zerbe resumed his exhibits of "Money of the World." In January his engagements were with banks in some of the larger cities of New York State and he will probably remain in that section for some time.

To The Members Of The American Numismatic Association.

THIS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN OFFICIAL NOTICE TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE A. N. A.

At the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held in Hartford, Conn., August 20 to 25, 1927, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

Amend Article 6, Section 4, which reads as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance."

to read as follows:

"The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. If not paid in advance the price shall be \$3.00 per year. If paid within three months of expiration of subscription it shall be considered as paid in advance."

This amendment is now in effect and will apply particularly to renewals for 1928 and future years. All subscriptions of members of the A. N. A. for 1927 expire December 31, 1927.

All renewals for 1928 should be paid before April 1. If paid before that date, according to the amendment, the subscription price will be \$2.00. If not paid until April 1 or after that date, the subscription price will be \$3.00, and members paying the latter price will be entitled to receive all back numbers to which they are entitled, postage prepaid.

Subscribers who are not members of the A. N. A. are not affected by the above amendment.

Attention, Members

Of The American Numismatic Association

And Others Interested In Numismatics.

At a meeting of the American Numismatic Association, held at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, August 24th, 1927, the convention adopted resolution No. 4 (see page 595, October, 1927, issue of THE NUMISMATIST) recommending that the Board of Governors formulate rules and regulations which shall guide and direct the Librarian and Curator in furnishing numismatic information.

To that end the Board of Governors have established the following rules and regulations covering the examining, describing and attributing of coins or money of any description, answering questions and giving information as submitted by members of the American Numismatic Association or inquiries from any other source.

The Board of Governors request that all members of the Association, and others interested, co-operate in carrying out these rules as presented below.

HARRY W. RAPP,

Chairman Board of Governors.

RULES.

First—That there be established by the A. N. A. a department called "Inquiry Department."

Second—The Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A. be appointed as the head of the Inquiry Department.

Third—The Librarian and Curator, as head of the Inquiry Department, shall not in any way commercialize the position.

Fourth—That all matter sent to the Inquiry Department shall be at the owner's risk and that the A. N. A. will not be held responsible for any material lost in transit or otherwise.

Fifth—The Librarian and Curator to be allowed to make a maximum charge of 25 cents per piece for supplying information on any coin or money, and same charge be allowed for each question answered. The fee to accompany the letter.

Sixth—In all cases return charges of any matter sent for examination or requiring a reply, shall be paid by the sender.

Seventh—That Paul M. Lange, of Rochester, N. Y., our present Librarian and Curator, be appointed as head of the Inquiry Department during his term of office as Librarian and Curator.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Fred H. Becker, Secretary, 438 Monroe St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 East 69th Street, Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. Schmitt, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. Thomas S. Miller, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Ca.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Arthur C. Parker, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 2232 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Hollenden Hotel. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, care The Ames Company, Cleveland, O.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meeting December 19, 1927—The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: President Gifford in the chair, also Hon. Joseph A. Conry, as guest and speaker for the evening; also Messrs. F. O. Brown, Davis, with guest; Boyle, Tilden, Stafford, Shepardon, with guest; Pond, with guest; C. D. Morse, Reddy, Storer, with guest; Faelten and Childs.

All business was put over until the next meeting in order to afford ample time for a talk by the Hon. Mr. Conry on "Russian Iron, An Old-Time Basis of Value." In the course of his remarks, which covered economic and financial conditions in Boston in the early nineteenth century and American trade relations with Russia during that time, Mr. Conry laid great emphasis on the lack of confidence in the American fiscal system and the hard times that followed the War of 1812 with England. In those years of adversity and scarcity of currency Russian iron, a standard commodity, was used to some extent as a medium of exchange, and the speaker cited a real estate transaction from which a generation later a famous local lawsuit arose.

A certain piece of Boston property was leased in 1817 for a term of 1000 years at a rental of ten tons of Russian iron per year, payable 2½ tons quarterly. Both the real estate and the lease later changed hands, but for some twenty-five years the rental was paid regularly in iron. About 1845 the tenant tendered payment in cash, which was accepted, and until 1863 this form of rental was followed. Suddenly, in the latter year, the owner demanded the terms of the lease be lived up to and iron delivered, but recourse to the courts brought a ruling that acceptance of money for so long a number of years without demand for iron and absence of reasonable notice to permit the tenant to produce it had so modified the lease that the landlord could not enforce his demand for the metal, but must accept the money.

As evidence of the extremely stable value of Russian iron during that entire period Mr. Conry quoted testimony of various iron dealers of Boston

between 1817 and 1863 who unanimously stated that the market value of this metal had hardly fluctuated at all from a price of \$85 per ton.

The Society voted its thanks to Mr. Conry for the entertainment he had afforded all those present.

Later in the evening Dr. Malcolm Storer exhibited a number of very interesting Russian naval medals in silver, bronze and white metal, as follows:

1686, Admiral Golovin, peace with China; 1696, first Russian fleet; 1702, capture of Schluselberg from the Swedes; 1703, capture of two Swedish frigates by flotilla under personal command of the Czar; 1708, Admiral Apraxin; 1710, capture of Kexholm by Admiral Apraxin; 1710, naval victories in Liffland; 1711, to the Allied fleets; 1711, second fleet to Sweden; 1713, landing at Abo; 1713, victory over the Swedes at the river Pelkina; 1714, Apraxin's victory over the Swedes at Abo; 1714, Aland; 1716, the Czar as commander of the Allied fleets; 1720, capture of four Swedish frigates by Galatzin; 1725, death of Peter the Great, general and admiral; 1752, launching of a man-o'-war at Cronstadt; 1770, defeat of the Turks at Tcheme by Orloff; 1788, defeat of the Turks at Otchakoff by John Paul Jones; 1788, Admiral Greigh, defeat of the Swedes at Hogland; 1788, Admiral Potemkin, Grand High Admiral of the Caspian and Black Seas; 1789, for bravery in Finnish waters; 1789, victory over the Swedes; 1805, Admiral Krusenstern, first Russian circumnavigator; 1854, Sebastopol.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 106th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Brevoort Hotel, Wednesday, December 7. Those present were Messrs. Betz, Blomquist, Budvitis, Baier, Carlsen, Cederlund, Collier, Davis, Dunham, Glunz, Grant, Gammell, Golding, Jackson, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, McKinley, Mielcarek, Miller, Mygatt, Dr. Rackus, Dr. Luttenberger, Sternberg, Strubinger, Ripstra, Unseitig, Wendt and Wilson. Mr. Apfelbaum was present as a visitor. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The election of officers for 1928 followed, with the following results:

President, Dr. A. M. Rackus.

Vice-President, L. P. Josephson.

Secretary-Treasurer, Elmer Lawless.

The exhibits of the evening were counterstamped coins. Mr. Cederlund spoke briefly on some of the notable coins of his exhibit, among which was a one-daler Swedish plate piece, counterstamped to pass for a daler and a half.

Dr. Rackus gave one of his interesting talks, giving the usual reasons for the counterstamping of coins, illustrating his remarks with coins from his exhibits.

Mr. Dunham spoke on Canadian tokens, laying particular emphasis on the Bridge tokens. These were illustrated by a series of drawings.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Carlsen: Coins counterstamped for the Danish West Indies, among which were U. S. dollar, 1842; \$½, 1848; \$¼, 1849; cent, 1826; English halfpenny, 1806, and a penny, Isle of Man, 1813. This last coin is believed to be unique.

By Mr. Davis: \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills of City of East St. Louis and a few counterstamped coins, among which were a Spanish dollar counterstamped for England; ¼ rupee; sou, 1767, counterstamped R. F., and cut pieces of Spanish dollars for circulation in West Indies.

By Mr. Strubinger: \$¼, 1796.

By Mr. Josephson: Encased postage stamps, 10-cent, Schapker & Bussing, and 5-cent, John Norris. John Norris' place of business was at the same location as the office building in which Mr. Josephson has his office.

By Mr. Cederlund: Seventy-five counterstamped coins, including plate money, cut Spanish coins, and counterstamped coins from many European countries.

By Dr. Rackus: Counterstamped coins, including ancient Greek and Roman pieces and coins from various European countries, making a collection of great interest. Among these were a Hungarian ducat of Ladislaus V counterstamped with the horseman of Lithuania, to make it current in Lithuania, and a thaler of Friesland similarly counterstamped.

By Mr. Wilson: The new issues for Iceland, 1 öre to 1 krone, and one of

the first coins struck at the English mint after the accession of George V. An auction was held, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 107th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Breevort, January 4th. Those present were: Messrs. McKinley, Brown, Carlson, Lawless, Miller, Budvitis, Wittenborn, Baier, Wendt, Collins, Sternberg, Jackson, Gammell, Josephson, Mygatt, Kaifer, Jonas, Grant, Unseitig, Cederlund, Rackus, Davis, Blomquist, Golding, Kopicki and Betz. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were installed: Dr. A. M. Rackus, President; Elmer J. Lawless, Secretary and Treasurer. After installation a rising vote of thanks was extended our past Secretary, R. E. Davis, Messrs. Rackus, McKinley, Josephson and Jonas commending him.

President Rackus gave a very brief address and then proceeded to the regular order of business.

Application of M. A. Vogel was received. Resignations of John M. Struthers and Captain Slagle were received and accepted.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson: Two medals of Holland; four varieties first year China Republic.

By Mr. Budvitis: Fifteen crowns of Saxony; dollar and half dollar of 1795; half eagle, 1809.

By Mr. Grant: Two varieties Elizabeth shilling; shilling, William III, with counterstamp.

By Mr. Brown: Chinese portrait coins. An-Hwei Province, Nya Sha-Chang, half dollar, two varieties; Tsao-Kun, Pao-Ting-Fu dollar; Gen. Li Yuan-Hung dollar, 1912; Yjan-Shi-Kai, pattern dollar, third year; Sze-Chuen Province, about 1903, rupee, Emperor Kwang-Hsu; double rupee, Empress-Dowager Tsi-An; Yunnan Province, about 1920, Tang-Che-Yao, 3 mace 6 candareens, two varieties.

By Mr. Jonas: Silesia, the Protestant Prince Confederation ducat, 1634; 3 Kr., do., two varieties; 3 Kr., do., 1635; Saxony, 2 taler, 1733; two silver medals of Richthofen.

By President Rackus: Marks of Germany; set of bonk bar money of Java, 1804.

By Mr. Gammell: California gold, two each \$ $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

By Mr. Golding: Seven silver medals of Hamburg.

By Mr. Cederlund: Several siege pieces, Landau, 2 livres, 1702; 1 livre, 1702; 2 florin 8 kreutzers, 1713; also one of Campen, 1612, with a Russian counterstamp, 1655, ex. rare; only thalers with this counterstamp.

By Mr. Carlson: Rigsdaler of Sigismund, 1595, extremely rare.

By Mr. Baier: Ten commemorative gold dollars; 12 commemorative pieces of Germany, also 3 varieties of two peso.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned after a brief social session.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—The regular meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was called to order by President Cathcart at 8 P. M. January 11th, 1928, in the offices of the Arcade Stamp and Coin Company, 357 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. In the absence of the secretary, Herbert W. Walker acted as secretary. Present: Messrs. Cathcart, Joers, Freeman, Rottner, Gregg, Booth, Molnar and Walker.

A short business meeting was held, at which plans for a special open meeting were discussed, and the Club voiced its bon voyage to the President, Mr. Cathcart, who leaves February 1st, for a trip through the Mediterranean, visiting Greece, the Balkan States and the Valley of the Nile.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Cathcart: Original notes signed by Francis Hopkinson and Robert Morris, the "money men" of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Freeman: A very fine selection of Colonial and Continental paper money in excellent condition. The States best represented were New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Connecticut. Some of the notes were in full, uncut sheets and the collection was flanked by lottery tickets, tax receipts, bank notes, etc., of the early Colonial period. Mr.

Freeman accompanied his exhibit with a highly interesting talk covering peculiarities and interesting characteristics of the specimens shown.

Mr. Molnar: New York and Vermont State Sesqui-Centennial medals, several interesting war medals and a number of interesting curio coins.

Mr. Booth: Several coins and medals illustrative of piscatorial pursuits.

After a short auction period the meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The eighty-eighth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Bldg., Thursday evening, December 15th. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Dworkowski, Green, Grinnell, Hack, Harwood, Helfrich, Hoare, Hudson, Hughes, Kutukian, Livingston, Powell, Rapp, Stehfest and Temple. Meeting was opened by President Grinnell.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Dworkowski: A very fine collection of about 800 silver Polish pieces—probably the finest Polish collection in America.

Mr. Helfrich: 10, 20, 50 centavos and 1 peso, Philippine National Bank emergency currency of 1917, issued to offset shortage of small coins.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A letter from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, expressing his appreciation of the medal presented to him by the D. C. C., was read and placed on file.

Members were much interested in the 1927 S mint 50-cent pieces which were displayed by the Secretary.

Secretary read an article by Noble F. Hoggson on "The Birth of American Currency," which was most interesting.

After a short round-table discussion meeting adjourned and an extensive auction was held.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The eighty-ninth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, on Thursday evening, January 5th, 1928. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Camp, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hack, Hanna, Harwood, Helfrich, Hoare, Hughes, Hutchinson, Kier, Newcomb, Rapp, Stehfest, Temple and von Weiler. Visitors: Mr. Carl Roos and Mr. Al Roos.

Meeting was opened by President Grinnell.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Dworkowski: 1628 half thaler of Sigismund III; 1775 thaler, Stan. August; 1835 5 Gr. 1 zloty, Krakon; 1927 5 mark silver, Germany.

Mr. Hutchinson: Very fine collection of Confederate and broken bank bills.

Mr. Roos: 1921 set of Saxony porcelain money.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Two letters from Mr. Chas. H. Thul were read and all members present were most happily surprised to learn of the gift made by Mr. Thul to our club. Through Mr. Thul's kindness our cabinet will be enhanced by the following numbers: 1 kwan note, Ming dynasty (1368-1398), Hung-Wu period; 2 teal note issued by city of Pekin, Sun Hung dynasty; 50,000 mark Germany note; 100,000 mark Germany note. Broken bank bills, signed and in fine condition, as follows: \$1 Bank of Washtenaw; \$2 Bank of Augusta; \$1 Frankford Bank; \$10 Frankford Bank; \$2 State of Georgia; \$3 State of Georgia; \$2 Bank of Commerce, Georgia; \$10 Bank of Camden, Carolina; \$1 Bank of East Tennessee, Knoxville; \$5 Farmers and Exchange Bank, Charleston; \$10 Farmers and Exchange Bank, Charleston; \$5 Miners and Planters Bank, N. C.; \$2 G. W. Holt, New Orleans; \$1 Bank of Howardsville, Virginia; \$1 Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal Co.; \$2 Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal Co.; \$1 State of Mississippi; \$3 State of Mississippi; 50c. City of Portsmouth; 10c. Tucker & Stiles; \$20 Exchange Bank, Norfolk; \$1 Greenfield Mills, Fredericktown; 1 peso, Guatemala; 2 French notes.

On motion duly carried the Secretary was instructed to extend a vote of thank to Mr. Thul for this handsome gift.

Mr. Hoare made a donation to the club of a Japanese tempo.

On motion duly carried the Secretary was instructed to purchase for our coin cabinet two Lindbergh medals in bronze, similar to the silver medal presented to Colonel Lindbergh by the Detroit Coin Club.

No further business appearing, meeting adjourned and was turned over to Mr. Camp, who acted as auctioneer, selling a fine lot of coins.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 167th meeting was held at the Cabot Trust Co., at Chicopee, Mass., with 11 members present: Messrs. Parsons, Gaylord, Bigelow, Pond, Drowne, Emery, Oliver, Stone, Kohler, Morse and Beaudry. Meeting opened by Vice-President Parsons at 7.45.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report accepted as read.

Mr. C. A. Frazer, through Mr. Oliver, turned over to Mr. Gaylord the club's collection for safe keeping, Mr. Frazer resigning as curator on account of ill health.

The nominating committee nominated the following: For President, Mr. Parsons; vice-president, Mr. Gaylord; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Emery. They were elected for the coming year. Mr. Parsons and Mr. Gaylord made brief addresses.

A discussion as to a club exhibit to be held this winter was held and it was finally left to the members to give an exhibition in their own cities and towns.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Gaylord, of the Cabot Trust Co., for his kindness in letting the club use the directors' room at the bank for their meeting. He also offered us the rooms for the ensuing year.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Oliver: A collection of Greek and Roman gold and silver coins.

Mr. Gaylord: Very early \$10 gold pieces.

Mr. Emery: Grand Army medals.

An auction followed.

"THE GEOGRAPHY OF MONEY."

The National Geographic Magazine for December, 1927, contains an article, "The Geography of Money," by William Atherton Du Puy, which traces the history of money from the earliest times to the present. While it contains nothing that is startlingly new, it is written in a very entertaining manner and is free from the inaccuracies that frequently are found in similar magazine articles. Much of it is devoted to the odd and curious substitutes for money that have served as mediums of exchange throughout the civilized and semi-civilized countries of the world, although the coined metal disc has not been neglected. A striking feature of the article is the numerous illustrations. Most of these were taken in far-off places, showing natives whose dress is partly made of coins or who are engaged in occupations in which money plays a large part. Four of the illustrations are credited to Farran Zerbe, from specimens in his collection, and there are other evidences throughout the article that the writer has been in touch with Mr. Zerbe in its preparation.

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1927.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1927, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

Gold—Double Eagles, 6,233,750; Quarter Eagles, 388,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 2,982,900; Half Dollars, 2,392,000; Half Dollars (Bennington-Vermont Sesqui-Centennial), 40,034; Quarter Dollars, 13,284,400; Dimes, 37,662,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 47,141,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 185,886,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Nicaragua—Silver, 500,000; nickel, 100,000; bronze, 250,000.

Venezuela—Nickel, 2,800,000.

SWEDISH COINS FOUND.

While excavating at Boshult, in Breared parish, Sweden, fifty-seven silver coins, the latest dated 1720, were found.—Free trans. by J. deL.

WAMPUM EXHIBIT IN NEWARK (N. J.) MUSEUM.

Among the exhibits in the Indian exposition at the Newark Museum are specimens of wampum money made in a New Jersey factory that for four generations made Indian currency for use on the plains. The wampum mint of the Campbells at Pascack has long since fallen into ruin, but for more than a hundred years it turned out the bead money of the Indian. Not until 1887 did it close its doors.

John Jacob Astor and other great fur traders of the early days were callers at the Campbell mint, where they purchased the wampum with which to buy the skins of beaver, bear and buffalo from the Indians of the North and West. Until the middle of the last century stores in the vicinity of Pascack accepted the wampum as currency for small accounts, knowing that the firm would always buy it back. It was made by the wives and daughters of farmers, under the Campbells' direction.

The decline of wampum as Indian currency commenced in 1830 and practically came to an end when the Government gave the Black Hills reservation to the Indians. Virtually all the Campbell wampum went to the prairies and mountains of the Far West as the red men of nearer regions had become accustomed to real money.

The famous wampum mint of Pascack was founded by John Campbell about 1775. From a private business endeavor in his own house it grew to a plant of its own. For black wampum the Campbells used to obtain clam shells by a long rowboat journey to the Long Island coast. On returning with a load they laid the clams under the trees and invited the neighbors to eat them, with the proviso that the shells be saved. When Washington Market was opened in New York City the Campbells contracted for all its empty clam shells. The conch shells from which the white wampum was made came as ballast from the West Indies to New York piers.

For four generations the Campbells carried on their wampum manufacture. Abraham Campbell, last of four brothers engaged in the trade, died in 1899. In Colonial times not only the Indian but the white settler recognized wampum as legal tender and on the statutes of several Eastern States it was admitted to be currency. So wide was its use at one time that counterfeit wampum made of stone came on the market.—New York Times.

A NEW BOOK ON MONEY IN EARLY TIMES.

"Money and Monetary Policy in Early Times" is the title of one of the latest books in "The History of Civilization" series. The author is A. R. Burns, B. Sc. (Econ.) and it is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York City. The book is a historical account of the evolution of money and coins out of more primitive systems of exchange. The policy of the various peoples issuing money during the first thousand years of coining is surveyed, and the attitude of early peoples to the control of money in time of peace and war is compared with the policy of modern States. The author states that the aims of the book are, first, at a historical account of the emergence of money; second, an attempt has been made to sketch the development of State policy with regard to the control of money from its beginnings and to correlate policies at different times and places with political and economic conditions.

SILVER BARS UNGUARDED IN INDIA.

A million and a half dollars' worth of bars of silver were landed from the steamer City of Canton at Bombay and Calcutta and the ship's officers were astounded to see it carried away in two-wheeled carts drawn by bullocks with no guards whatever.

"It's quite a testimony to the honesty of the people," said Cyril Topson, second officer of the ship. "One wonders if they need any missionaries."

When the silver was loaded in New York it was brought down in heavily armored cars. Machine guns were ready for use. The silver was bought from the American Government by the Indian Government, which needs it in great quantities since silver rather than gold or paper is the chief medium of commerce.

RING MONEY FOUND IN SWEDEN.

A hidden treasure of Roman gold coins and rings dating from the early part of the fifth century has been found on the Swedish Island of Oland, in the Baltic Sea, says an Associated Press despatch.

It was discovered accidentally when a plot of land was being cleared for farming. Four of the coins are stamped with the likeness of the East-Roman Emperor, Theodosius II, who reigned between 408 and 450 A. D., three were minted when the Emperor Leo was in power and one was from the Emperor Anthemius reign, 467 to 472 A. D.

The rings are of spiral pattern and served for currency. At the time there were no coins minted in Sweden and gold was used according to weight, so piece after piece was removed from the spiral rings in lieu of paying in currency.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, NO. 33.

"Two Recent Egyptian Hoards," by Edward T. Newell, is the title of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 33, recently issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York City. The writer describes two hoards found in Egypt about 1923—the Delta hoard and the Keneh hoard—which he had an opportunity to examine while traveling in that country shortly after both hoards were found. Both were made up of gold and silver coins of the Ptolemies. They are illustrated on three plates.

THE BEGGAR'S DISC.

In the city of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, the citizens are supplied at a nominal cost with discs to give to beggars instead of coins, says the *Classmate*. A half million discs have been issued, but only a small proportion have been turned in at the welfare committee station where the beggar was entitled to receive aid according to his needs. One of the beggars who came to the station with his discs for redemption was found to have the equivalent of two thousand dollars in the bank.

NEW YORK COUNTERFEITER'S DEN RAIDED.

Pictures of former Judge Jacob Panken, of New York, pasted on raised notes, have been passing freely and without question on the East Side for portraits of George Washington and Ulysses S. Grant, it was revealed by a raid on a counterfeiter's den by Joseph A. Palma, chief of the New York division of the United States Secret Service.

SUE FOR OLD COIN.

An old Roman coin, worth only \$10 when made in the 12th century, has 100 times that value today, according to suit on file in municipal court.

Chris Matkovich has brought suit to recover \$900 from T. Besbeck and Ben Besbeck, jewelers, charging the defendants failed to return the coin which he had entrusted to them to sell on a 25 per cent. commission basis.—Los Angeles Record.

ESTONIA HAS NEW COIN UNIT.

At the beginning of 1928 Estonia introduced a new coin unit called the krona, with the same value as the Swedish krona.—Free trans. by J. deL.

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\$50 Bradbeer No. 3	.60
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\$3 Bradbeer No. 17	.50
\$2 Bradbeer No. 18	.50
\$1 Bradbeer No. 19	.50
50c. Bradbeer No. 20	.30
25c. Bradbeer No. 21	.30
10c. Bradbeer No. 22	.30
25c. Bradbeer No. 27	.75
10c. Bradbeer No. 28	1.00

GEORGIA.

75c. Bank of Athens, Athens, Mar. 25, 1863, f.	1.50
\$5 Bank of the State of Georgia, Athens Branch, f.	.40
\$10 Bank of the State of Georgia, Athens Branch, f.	.50
\$20 Bank of the State of Georgia, Athens Branch, v. f.	1.00
10c. Alabama Insurance Co., Atlanta, Jan., 1862, f.	.30
25c. Alabama Insurance Co., Atlanta, Jan., 1862, g.	.20
50c. Alabama Insurance Co., Atlanta, ornamental border, f.	.15
50c. Alabama Insurance Co., Atlanta, Jan., 1862, g.	.20
75c. Alabama Insurance Co., Atlanta, Jan., 1862, f., Washington, left	.50
75c. Alabama Insurance Co., Atlanta, Jan., 1862, f.	.50
10c. Bank of Fulton, Atlanta, Jan. 1, 1862, g.	.75
75c. Bank of Fulton, Atlanta, Jan. 1, 1863, g.	.75
\$1 Bank of Fulton, Atlanta, fair	.50
\$2 Bank of Fulton, Atlanta, Mar. 10, 1863, v. g.	1.00
\$5 Mechanics Savings Bank, Atlanta, July 6, 1863, f.	1.50
\$10 Augusta Clearing House Assn. Certificate, Augusta, f.	.20
5c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1862, fair	.20
5c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1863, unc.	.50
10c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1863, unc.	.50
25c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1862, g.	.30
25c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1863, unc.	.50
50c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1862, g.	.40
50c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1863, unc.	.50
75c. Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Jan. 1, 1863, unc.	.50
\$1 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., blacksmith, f.	.40
\$1 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., portrait, v. f.	.30
\$2 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., a white horse, f.	.40
\$2 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., a wheelwright, f.	.40
\$5 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., Neptune, f.	.40
\$5 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., Liberty and Com., f.	.40
\$5 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., shield, etc., unc.	.40
\$10 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., eagle, etc., g.	.30
\$10 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, Harrison at left, f.	.50
\$10 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., two horses, f.	.40
\$20 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., allegorical fig., g.	.50
\$20 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., Signing D. of Ind., f.	.50
\$20 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., Justice, f.	.50
\$20 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, TWENTY in red, f.	.60
\$50 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., Neptune, g.	1.00
\$50 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., portrait, f.	1.00
\$50 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, FIFTY in red, f.	1.00
\$100 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., steamboat below, f.	1.50
\$100 Augusta Ins. & Banking Co., Augusta, C., U. S. Capitol, f.	2.00

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COLONIALS—Connecticut Cents, 1785-'8,	25c., 50c., 75c., \$1
Filipinas, 1903, ½c., 1c., 5c.	set, .20
Hawaii, 1847 cents	50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.50 (new)
Kentucky, Halfpenny	\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$5 (new)
New Jersey Cents, 1786, '87, '88	25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.
Wood's Halfpenny, 1723 (current in N. J.)	25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.
North American Halfpenny, 1781	25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.
Virginia, Halfpenny, 1773	50c., \$1, \$1.50, \$2.
Washington Cts., 1783-'91, several kinds.	\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$5.
Massachusetts, Revolutionary Note, Dec., 1777, £16 19Sh., fine	3.00
June, 1779, £15, very fine	3.00
New Jersey, March, 1776 (last Royalist issue), 1, 1½, 3, 12, 30 Shillings, all new, set	5.00
Rhode Island, July, 1780 (watermarked and endorsed by U. S., \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, all new, set of 7.	8.50
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Quarter Dollar, Silver, 1869, A-W. 754	6.00
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Quarter Dollar, Silver, 1870, A-W. 958	6.00
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1925 California Jubilee	2.50
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While a lad, Victor Smith was out beating with a shooting party in the Forest of Chute, near Ludgershall, Salisbury Plain, on land owned by Lady Joicey Cecil, he threw a circular flint at another stone. The flint burst, and out fell 64 coins. At an inquest yesterday, at Amesbury, to find whether or not the coins were treasure trove, it was stated that they had been submitted to the Coins Department at Bristol Museum, where considerable importance was attached to the discovery. The coins, the museum authorities stated, were about 2,000 years old. They are of early British southern type, composed of gold and silver. It was stated that experts had suggested that the coins were of the time of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great, and were manufactured in the Channel Islands. Lord Joicey Cecil said he made no claim to the coins, which were found by the jury to be treasure trove.

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1787	N. J. Cent, M. 45-D., F.....	1.10
1787	N. J. Cent, M. 56-N., Abt. V.F.	1.75
1788	Mass. Cent, Ex. F., Sharp....	3.50
1723	Wood's ½ Penny, Unc., glossy olive, gem	2.75
1787	Fugio Cent, "United States," "Fugio" double struck, Unc., red, rare	3.95
(1795)	Washington Liberty & Security, Penny, "An Asylum for the Oppressed," etc. Edge slightly ruffed on account of lettering. Unc., red, rare ...	5.75
1766	Pitt Token, Rev. Ship. Beautiful example. Unc., gem, rare	6.25
1793	Washington, Ship ½ Penny. Ex. F.	3.25

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1879	Dollar, A.-W. 1598, Proof ...	6.45
1864	Two-cent piece, A.-W. 453, Copper-nickel, Rarity 10. Br. Proof	16.50
1875	20c. piece, A.-W. 1447, Copper, Rarity 10. Proof	14.50
1866	5c. Nickel, A.-W. 551, Bust of Washington. Proof. V. Rare.	9.75
1879	\$4.00 Gold Stella, A.-W. 1579, struck in copper. Rarity 10. Proof	45.00

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1857	\$3.00 Gold. Ex. F.	6.85
1859	\$3.00 Gold. Unc.	7.10
1874	\$3.00 Gold. V. F.	6.45
1878	\$3.00 Gold. Unc.	6.95
1897	¾ Eagle. Unc., brill.	3.40
1893	¾ Eagle. Brill. proof, Gem.	4.95
1873	\$1.00 Gold. Unc.	3.20
1886	\$1.00 Gold. Unc., Brill. proof surface	3.95

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1876	Proof	2.25
1877	Proof	2.50
1879	Proof	2.85
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1922	Grant ½ Dollar. Unc.	1.15
1923	Monroe ½ Dollar. Unc.90
1925	Concord ½ Dollar. Unc.90
1925	Norse-Amer. Medal. Unc.	1.20
1927	Vermont ½ Dollar. Unc.	1.15
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1915	Lusitania Medal. Death Selling Tickets at Cunard Office. Rev. Ship sinking. American make. Unc. Size 57mm.75

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1834	Neil #3. Unc.60
1850	Neil #1. Unc., brilliant75
1850	Neil #2. Unc., brilliant85
1850	Not in Neil. All figures of date touch ground. Proof. Rare	1.25
1853	Neil #3. Unc.35
1862	Not in Neil. Base of figure 1 recut. Unc.65
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1864	Neil #1. Proof. V. rare	2.50

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1806	Dark green. Ex. F. V. Rare..	12.50
1811	Perfect date, surface very slightly pitted. Ex. F. V. rare	8.50
1814	Crosslet 4. Unc., sharp, beautiful orange, gem. V. Rare..	10.50
1824	A. 2, close date. V. F. Orange	2.50
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1849, Closed wreath, Unc., \$7.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	4.50
1849, D Mint, Ex. fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.50
1849, O Mint, Ex. fine, \$6.00. Very fine, \$5.00. Fine, \$4.00	4.00
1850, Unc., \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.00
1850, D Mint, Very fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	12.50
1851, Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	2.50
1851, C Mint, Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$5.00. Fine, \$4.00	4.00
1851, O Mint, Very fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.50
1852, Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	2.50
1852, C Mint, Fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	7.50
1852, D Mint, Ex. fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	15.00
1852, O Mint, Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.00
1853, Uncirculated, \$4.50. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	2.50
1853, C Mint, Fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	4.50
1853, O Mint, Uncirc., \$5.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.00
1854, Small size, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$4.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.00
1854, S Mint, Ex. fine, \$20.00. Very fine, \$17.50. Fine, \$15.00	12.50
1854, Large size, Unc., \$4.00. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	2.50
1855, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1856, Upright 5, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	3.50
1856, Italic 5, Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1856, S Mint, Fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	5.00
1857, Uncirculated, \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1857, C Mint, Very fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	7.00
1857, S Mint, Fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	5.00
1858, Uncirculated, \$6.00. Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine, \$3.50	3.50
1858, D Mint, Very fine, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	8.00
1858, S Mint, Ex. fine, \$7.50. Very fine, \$6.50. Fine, \$6.00	5.50
1859, Brilliant Proof, \$20.00. Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1860, Brilliant Proof, \$20.00. Uncirculated, \$6.50. Very fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	4.50
1861, Brilliant Proof, \$15.00. Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1862, Brilliant Proof, \$15.00. Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1863, Brilliant Proof, \$100.00. Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	100.00
1864, Brilliant Proof, \$75.00. Fine, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	20.00
1865, Brilliant Proof, \$60.00. Very fine, \$5.00. Fine, \$4.50	60.00
1866, Brilliant Proof, \$40.00. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine, \$3.50	40.00
1867, Brilliant Proof, \$50.00. Very fine, \$4.00. Fine, \$3.50	20.00
1868, Brilliant Proof, \$20.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	20.00
1869, Brilliant Proof, \$25.00. Unc., \$7.50. Ex. fine, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	25.00
1870, Brilliant Proof, \$15.00. Unc., \$7.50. Ex. fine, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	6.00
1871, Brilliant Proof, \$15.00. Uncirculated, \$6.50. Very fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	7.50
1872, Brilliant Proof, \$25.00. Very fine, \$15.00. Fine, \$14.00. V. fine, \$13.00. Fine, \$12.50	7.50
1873, Brilliant Proof, \$10.00. Unc., \$4.50. Very fine, \$3.75. Fine, \$3.50	2.75
1874, Brilliant Proof, \$10.00. Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	2.50
1875, Brilliant Proof, \$125.00. Unc., \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.75. Fine, \$2.50	125.00
1876, Brilliant Proof, \$10.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	6.00
1877, Brilliant Proof, \$8.50. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	8.50
1878, Brilliant Proof, \$8.50. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	8.50
1879, Brilliant Proof, \$8.50. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	6.00
1880, Brilliant Proof, \$15.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	15.00
1881, Brilliant Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	7.50
1882, Brilliant Proof, \$8.50. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	8.50
1883, Brilliant Proof, \$5.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	3.75
1884, Brilliant Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	4.50
1885, Brilliant Proof, \$5.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	3.75
1886, Brilliant Proof, \$6.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	4.50
1887, Brilliant Proof, \$7.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	5.00
1888, Brilliant Proof, \$6.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	4.00
1889, Brilliant Proof, \$6.00. Uncirculated, \$6.00. V. fine, \$5.50. Fine, \$5.00	4.00
1915, Panama-Pacific, Uncirculated, \$5.00. V. fine, \$4.50. Fine, \$4.00	5.00
1916, McKinley, Uncirculated, \$4.00. V. fine, \$3.50. Fine, \$3.00	4.00
1917, McKinley, Uncirculated, \$3.50. V. fine, \$3.00. Fine, \$2.50	3.50
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- 1851 dollar. Brilliant proof \$100.
- 1858 dollar. Proof \$37.50. Ex. fine \$25.
- 1796 half dollar, 16 stars. Good \$100.
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- 1893 Columbian half dollars. Uncirculated \$1. Worn 60c.
- 1893 Columbian Isabella quarters. Uncirculated \$1.50.
- 1915 Pan Pacific half dollar. Uncirculated \$15.
- 1920 Maine half dollars. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1920 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1921 Pilgrim half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1921 Missouri. Uncirculated \$7.50.
- 1921 Alabama with and without star. Uncirculated \$2.50 each.
- 1922 Grant half dollar. With star \$3. Without star \$2.
- 1923 Monroe Adams half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1924 Huguenot Walloon half dollar. Uncirculated \$2.
- 1925 Lexington Concord half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1925 Stone Mountain half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1925 California Diamond Jubilee half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.75.
- 1925 Vancouver half dollar. Uncirculated \$10.
- 1925 Norse American Centennial medal. Silver \$1.25.
- 1926 Sesqui Centennial $2\frac{1}{2}$ gold. Uncirculated \$5.
- 1926 Sesqui Centennial half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.50.
- 1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1926 Oregon Trail half dollar. S. Mint. Uncirculated \$2.
- 1927 Bennington Vermont half dollar. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- 1876 So-called Centennial dollar. Silver \$15.
- Lincoln medalet in 18 karat gold. Bust of Lincoln, name and 1927. Rev. Fence rail wreath enclosing A TOKEN. Slightly larger than large gold dollar. \$2.50.
- \$5. note Farmers Exchange Bank, Gloucester, Rhode Island. May 2nd, 1808. Uncirculated. \$1.
- \$1 and \$2 notes. Unsigned sheet. Farmington Bank, Farmington, New Hampshire. Uncirculated. \$1 for pair.
- Confederate States of America. Folio double sheet of paper watermarked U S A. Clean. Made in England and sent here to be used to print the notes on. Captured during the Civil War. Post paid, \$1.